Crossroads at New Paltz

Appendix I

Cultural Resources Report
Phase 1B Report

ENGINEERING PROPERTIES, PC

ENGINEERING PROPERTIES, PC
110 Orange Avenue
Walden, NY 12586
Phone: (845) 778-4313
Fax: (845) 778-4669

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island Resource Center
PO Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188

Attention: Mr. John Bonafide

June 22, 2005

RE: W.O. # 136.01
Plesser Property
Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York

Dear Mr. Bonafide:

Engineering Properties, PC, respectfully requests a search of your database to determine if the referenced project site will impact any site or structure of historic, prehistoric or paleontological importance or if the site will affect the quantity and quality of existing open spaces and recreation opportunities.

The project involves Single Family Houses.

Enclosed please find the following materials:

1. NYSOPRHP Project Review Checklist
2. Vicinity map and a portion of the USGS Quadrangle Map.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact my office at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,
Engineering Properties, PC

James Morrison

cc: file

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE
Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643

July 26, 2005

James Morrison
Engineering Properties, PC
110 Orange Avenue
Walden, New York 12586

Re: DEC
Construct Single Family Houses
Plesser Property/Ohioville Road
New Paltz, Ulster County
05PR03379

Dear Mr. Morrison:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) concerning your project's potential impact/effect upon historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources. Our staff has reviewed the documentation that you provided on your project. Preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information are noted on separate enclosures accompanying this letter. A determination of impact/effect will be provided only after ALL documentation requirements noted on any enclosures have been met. Any questions concerning our preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information should be directed to the appropriate staff person identified on each enclosure.

In cases where a state agency is involved in this undertaking, it is appropriate for that agency to determine whether consultation should take place with OPRHP under Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law. In addition, if there is any federal agency involvement, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations, "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" 36 CFR 800 requires that agency to initiate Section 106 consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

When responding, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director

RLP:bsa
Enclosure

ARCHEOLOGY COMMENTS
05PR03379

Based on reported resources, there is an archeological site in or adjacent to your project area. Therefore the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) recommends that a Phase 1 archeological survey is warranted for all portions of the project to involve ground disturbance, unless substantial prior ground disturbance can be documented. If you consider the project area to be disturbed, documentation of the disturbance will need to be reviewed by OPRHP. Examples of disturbance include mining activities and multiple episodes of building construction and demolition.

A Phase 1 survey is designed to determine the presence or absence of archeological sites or other cultural resources in the project's area of potential effect. The OPRHP can provide standards for conducting cultural resource investigations upon request. Cultural resource surveys and survey reports that meet these standards will be accepted and approved by the OPRHP.

Our office does not conduct cultural resources surveys. A 36 CFR 61 qualified archeologist should be retained to conduct the Phase 1 survey. Many archeological consulting firms advertise their availability in the yellow pages. The services of qualified archeologists can also be obtained by contacting local, regional, or statewide professional archeological organizations. Phase 1 surveys can be expected to vary in cost per mile of right-of-way or by the number of acres impacted. We encourage you to contact a number of consulting firms and compare examples of each firm's work to obtain the best product.

Documentation of ground disturbance should include a description of the disturbance with confirming evidence. Confirmation can include current photographs and/or older photographs of the project area which illustrate the disturbance (approximately keyed to a project area map), past maps or site plans that accurately record previous disturbances, or current soil borings that verify past disruptions to the land. Agricultural activity is not considered to be substantial ground disturbance and many sites have been identified in previously cultivated land.

Please also be aware that a Section 233 permit from the New York State Education Department (SED) may be necessary before any archeological survey activities are conducted on State-owned land.If any portion of the project includes the lands of New York State you should contact the SED before initiating survey activities.The SED contact is Christina B. Rieth and she can be reached at (518) 402-5975. Section 233 permits are not required for projects on private lands.

If you have any questions concerning archeology, please contact Michael Schifferli at 518-237-8643. ext 3281

OFFICE OF PARKS · RECREATION · HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE
Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643

April 03, 2006

Dan Malinowski
Town of New Paltz Planning Board
P.O. Box 550
New Paltz, New York 12561

Re: DEC/DOH
Crossroads at New Paltz/Plesser Property
South Ohioville Road & Paradies Lane
New Paltz, Ulster County
05PR03379

Dear Mr. Malinowski:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) concerning your project's potential impact/effect upon historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources. Our staff has reviewed the documentation that you provided on your project. Preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information are noted on separate enclosures accompanying this letter. A determination of impact/effect will be provided only after ALL documentation requirements noted on any enclosures have been met. Any questions concerning our preliminary comments and/or requests for additional information should be directed to the appropriate staff person identified on each enclosure.

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When responding, please be sure to refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above.

Sincerely,

Ruth L. Pierpont
Director

RLP:bsa
Enclosure

cc: James Morrison, Engineering Properties, PC

ARCHEOLOGY COMMENTS
05PR03379

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If you have any questions concerning archeology, please contact Michael Schifferli at 518-237-8643. ext 3281

REVISED PHASE 1A LITERATURE REVIEW & SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS AND PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

THE CROSSROADS AT NEW PALTZ

Paradies Lane & South Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz. Ulster County, New York

(OPRHP 05PR03379)

Prepared For:

Meadow Creek Development, LLC
110 Orange Avenue
Walden, New York 12586

Prepared By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle
White Plains, New York 10605

March 2008

THE CROSSROADS AT NEW PALTZ

Paradies Lane & South Ohioville Road.

Town of New Paltz. Ulster County, New York

(OPRHP 05PR03379)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In April 2006, a Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey was conducted on a ±57.26 acre site located on Paradies Land and South Ohioville Road in the Town of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. The project area is located east of Exit 18 of the New York Thruway (I-87), south of Paradies Lane (Route 299 prior to its realignment to the north), and north of South Ohioville Road. The project area is set in an area of residential and commercial development. The project area, which has ±12 acres of wetland in the center of the site, is essentially level, with soils that range from somewhat excessively drained to very poorly drained. These soils are associated with lacustrine deposits, glacial outwash and glacial till. The project area is currently vacant, but research indicated that the project area was formerly an orchard and that a number of buildings, now demolished, that were associated with the orchard were located along the south side of Paradies Lane. These buildings sat on modern concrete foundations. It is proposed to construct a hotel, restaurant, retail space and residential development on the site.

The search of the site files housed at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), including the New York State Museum prehistoric site files, which are now housed in the OPRHP office at Peebles Island in Cohoes, New York, located three prehistoric sites within a mile of the project area, one being located near the eastern edge of the property adjacent to I-87. Numerous other prehistoric sites were located at a somewhat greater distance to the east and on the banks of the Wallkill River, which flows to the west through New Paltz. Historic map research indicated that *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site is located in an area known since the mid-19th century as Ohioville. The hamlet area is currently being considered for designation to the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district. The historic district is entirely on the north side of Route 299, and does not include any of the houses along Paradies Lane. *The Crossroads at New Paltz* will have no physical impact on the proposed historic district; visual impacts can be mitigated through the creation of berms and plantings to screen hamlet of Ohioville from the site. Directly opposite the project area, on the north side of Paradies Lane, is a stone house that may date to the late 18th century. The house represents an historic resource in the Town of New Paltz, but is not considered eligible for National Register listing. It is not included in the historic district. As noted, historic maps indicate that the project area was vacant until sometime in the first half of the 20th century, when the buildings associated with the orchard were built. The Phase 1A research suggested that the project area had a low to moderate potential to contain prehistoric cultural resources, and a low potential to contain historic archaeological resources. Due to the presence of prehistoric sites in close proximity to the project area, a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey was recommended.

The Phase 1B survey consisted of the visual inspection of 36 plowed, disced, and rain washed transects that were 10' (3 m) wide and at 50' (15 m) intervals. The plowed transects were oriented northeast to southwest, some being as long as 1600' (487.68 m). The only cultural material recovered from the visual inspection of the transects was a chert core and a quartzite hammerstone. These artifacts were recovered on different transects separated by approximately 250' (75 m). Following the visual inspection of the plowed transects, the field crew excavated a total of forty (40) shovel tests to define subsurface stratigraphy and to further investigate previously recovered prehistoric cultural material. Although it was considered possible that historic dump sites or sheet middens might exist on the site, no historic cultural material was recovered in the Phase 1B survey.

It was the conclusion of the Phase 1B that the prehistoric artifacts recovered on *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site had no discernable association with a dateable tool kit, and that hammerstones and cores were universal to the Northeast since the Late Pleistocene. The sparse amount of material recovered, as well as the distance between the finds, indicates that the finds are isolated and do not represent a period of extended occupation. It is not considered that the cultural material recovered meets the eligibility criteria for National Register nomination. No further archaeological work is recommended for *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site.

THE CROSSROADS AT NEW PALTZ

Paradies Lane & South Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz. Ulster County, New York
(OPRH 05PR03379)

Introduction

The following report presents the results of a Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis and Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey prepared for Meadow Creek Development LLC by CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants. For the purposes of the Phase 1A report, the area of potential effect (APE) is considered the entirety of the property. The Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey was limited to the Area of Potential Effect, eliminating areas of steep slope, wetland areas, and areas of prior disturbance. (See Field Reconnaissance Map) The proposed project requires a permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

The Phase 1 work was performed in accordance with the requirements of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) 6NYCRR, part 617 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and to meet the standards of the New York Archaeological Council (1994), as well as relevant federal standards (36 CFR 61).

Project Area Description

The proposed project area is located on the west side of South Ohioville Road, south of Route 299 in the Town of New Paltz, Orange County, New York. (Map 1 & 2) The project area contains ±57.26 acres (23.172 hectares), of which approximately 11.52 acres (4.66 hectares) are designated as wetland. To the north the project area is bounded by Paradies Lane, on the north side of which there are several dwellings of various ages, including a stone house, now or formerly owned by Abram W. and Beatrice Paradies, portions of which may date to the 18th century. (Photo 5-10) To the west the property abuts Exit 18 of the New York State Thruway. (Photo 3 & 18) To the south it abuts lands now or formerly owned by Charles and JoAnn Ingrassia, Jr. The project area is accessed from Paradies Lane, created when a portion of Route 299 was realigned to facilitate the construction of the New York State Thruway exit, and at one point along South Ohioville Road, where there is a lane that accesses the project area. The property is crossed by a utility easement granted to Central Hudson Gas and Electric and New York Telephone. (Photo 22) The property is essentially a level area that is currently vacant, but that was in the mid-20th century an orchard; several buildings were formerly located within the project area, and today the location of these structures is identified by concrete pads. (Photo 1-3, 17-24) Portions of the project area have begun to become overgrown with plant material typical of "old field succession," including catbriar, raspberry, and wild flowers. There are, as noted, designated wetlands on the site, the largest of which is located at the southern boundary of the property. The second largest wetland area is located along the eastern property boundary, behind the houses that front South Ohioville Road. There are smaller wetlands located along the western boundary and in the center of the site. It is proposed to construct a hotel, commercial, retail space, and a residential development.

There are a number of structures on Paradies Lane, one of which, as noted above, is a stone house now or formerly owned by the Paradies family that dates to the late 18th century. (Photo 5) Information obtained at the Elting Memorial Library in the Village of New Paltz, states that the house was built c. 1790 by Jacob Halstead (Historic House binders, 7 Paradies Lane). In addition, there are several houses on Paradies Lane that date to the 19th century. (Photo 7 & 9-10) Before the construction of the exit for the New York State Thruway (1954), these houses stood on the north side of Route 299 (Main Street), which was realigned when the exit was constructed. Historical maps indicate that in the 19th century the houses on Paradies Lane were occupied by families by the name of DuBois, Degroot, Lockwood, Hasbrouck, Polhamus, and Freer. (See Map 3 & 4) With the possible exception of Lockwood, all of the names are associated with the Huguenot families of New Paltz.

Environmental Information

The project area is generally level, with elevations on the site ranging from a high point of 375 feet (114.3 m) above mean sea level (AMSL) on a small knoll along the western boundary of the site to 358.9 feet (109.39 m) AMSL in the extreme northeastern corner of the site.

Looking at the larger environmental picture, the project area lies in the Wallkill Valley, which is part of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, which extends from Lake Champlain to Alabama. The portion of the Ridge and Valley Province in which the project area is located is specifically identified as the Great Valley -- bordered on the east by the New England Upland and on the west by Precambrian Highland (Schuberth, 1968: 16). The project area is underlain by shale, sedimentary rock dating to the Late Ordivician age, that in some parts of the site is quite close to the surface. No bedrock outcrops were observed within the project area, nor was there any evidence of in-situ cryptocrystalline lithic materials, such as chert or quartz. The project area is covered by glacial outwash and glacial till deposits, as well as lacustrine deposits associated with the proglacial lake that occupied the Wallkill Valley for a period of time following the retreat of the Wisconsinian glacier. The retreat of the glacier marked the end of the last Wisconsinian episode in this area approximately 14,000 years ago.

The characteristics of the soils within the project area have an important impact on the potential for the presence of cultural material, since the types of soils present affected the ability of an area to support human populations. The *Ulster County Soil Survey* indicates that the soils on the site are a complex mixture of lacustrine, outwash and glacial till soils. (See Appendix C) The slopes described in the soil survey range from 0 to 15 percent, but the project area itself is essentially a level plain. Soils on the site are generally described as somewhat poorly to very poorly drained. The presence of poorly drained soils of the Canandaigua complex (Ca), the flat featureless terrain that corresponds with a former proglacial lakebed, and areas where the shale bedrock is close to the surface, all suggest that the potential of the project area to contain prehistoric resources is low.

Drainage on the site is into Swarte Creek (Black Creek), a tributary of the Hudson River, located to the east. With the exception of an area of woodland associated with one of the wetlands, the project area is open fields that are experiencing "old field succession." The land is, however, within the Northern Hardwood Forest zone, where sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees (Küchler 1994).

Man-made features on the site include stone walls, one of which marks the southern boundary of the property. In the northwestern corner of the site, on the south side of Paradies Lane (formerly Route 299), there are several concrete pads, indications of buildings that formerly stood on the site. These buildings were related to

farming operations, which apparently included an orchard. The property is crossed by a utility corridor easement belonging to Central Hudson Gas and Electric and the telephone company.

Although there are historic structures, one of which dates to the late 18th century, on the north side of Paradies Lane, there is no evidence of historic structures within the boundaries of the project area.

Potential for the Site to Contain Prehistoric or Historic Cultural Resources

As part of the initial research for the Phase 1A Literature Review, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants examined the archaeological site maps housed at Peebles Island. These files indicate that there is a prehistoric site (A11143.000077) located within a mile (1.6 km) to the south of the project area. It is located adjacent to the New York State Thruway (I-87) in what would be described as an upland area. The finds included an uniface tool of local pebble chert and a secondary flake of Onondaga chert (OPRHP Prehistoric Archaeological Inventory Form prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. 2000). On the east side of Swarte Kill (Black Creek) at Elting Corners, just slightly more than a mile (1.6 km) from the proposed project area, prehistoric material was recovered in a professional survey (HHA 2005). The artifacts recovered included 3 thinning flakes of two different types of chert, and a projectile point made from one of the two types of chert recovered on the site; the projectile point had been broken during manufacture. Information obtained from professional surveys undertaken in the area indicate that a third prehistoric site (A11143.000079) is locate to the west on South Manheim Boulevard (Route 32). Further information on this site was not available. As one moves west to the Wallkill River, the number of prehistoric sites increases significantly, with no fewer than twelve (12) New York State Museum sites noted. These range from village sites (NYSM 5054 & 9084), reported by Parker in the 1920s, to a professionally excavated burial site (NYSM 7986). What is abundantly clear is that Native American peoples utilized the Wallkill Valley and the upland areas around the Village of New Paltz for millennium.

Despite the numerous prehistoric sites in the general vicinity, the potential for the project area to contain prehistoric sites is considered low to moderate, based on the soils present, which include soils that range from well to somewhat excessively drained (CnB, MdB, BRC) to those that are somewhat poorly to very poorly drained (Cc, Cd, VoA). (See Appendix C: Soil Description) Reducing the sensitivity is the fact that the terrain is extremely level, lacking the raised knolls overlooking wetlands that we associated with heighten potential for prehistoric sites. In addition, there is a lack of nearby potable water. All of these factors would limit the types of sites that might be present.

History of the Site

Research conducted for *The Crossroads at New Paltz* indicates that no historic structures were located within the project area; however, the maps provided by the engineer locates, and the site inspection identified, several concrete pads, which are the floors of buildings formerly standing on the site. (Photo 19 & 21) These buildings appear on the 1946 USGS topo map of the area, but not on the 1903 USGS map. (Map 7 & 6) Neither of these buildings represent significant historic resources.

As noted above, the identification of historic structures associated with the area around the project area is complicated by the fact that at the time of the construction of the New York State Thruway and Exit 18, Route 299

was realigned and straightened, so that it no longer follows its historic path. Terwilliger Lane, on the west side of the thruway, and Paradies Lane, on the east, were previously part of Route 299. Because of the realignment, the houses now located on the north side of Paradies Lane, including the late 18th century Paradies House, were once located on the north side of Route 299, referred to as Main Street, and at times as the New Paltz Turnpike and the New Paltz Road.

Jacob Halstead House (7 Paradies Lane)

The Paradies House, being a stone house, represents a significant historic resource in the Town of New Paltz. It is not, however eligible for National Register listing, nor is it included in the proposed National Register Historic District proposed for the hamlet of Ohioville (Neil Larson, Personal communication, August 29, 2006). According to information gathered at the Elting Memorial Library in the Village of New Paltz, the hamlet of Ohioville was, in 1765, a wilderness that was well outside the settled village (Hasbrouck 1959:26). It was not until years later, when the land between Putt Corner Road and South Ohioville Road was divided among the original twelve patentees, that the area around Ohioville became settled. The family that constructed the Paradies House is not known with any degree of certainty, but it is thought by Kenneth E. Hasbrouck that it was the VanAken family. The reason for this is that in the 1820s the elder VanAken lived in the house with Jacob Halstead, who had married one of the VanAken daughters. At that time, for reasons that have not been explained, the area was known as "Hell Town". The Halstead House, as it is called, was built in c.1790. As originally built, it was a 1½-story dwelling with a front door and two small sash windows on the south side of the house. At some point, a shed roofed addition was added to the rear of the house that may have served as the kitchen, and an additional was built on the east side of the original stone house. There were two chimneys, indicating at least two fireplaces, one in the west end of the house and one that appears to be located at the intersection between the stone structure and the wooden addition to the east. In 1907 the house was mentioned in a news article that reported that the house was owned by Mrs. Varick and occupied by Issac Cummings (Elting Memorial Library, Notebooks, 7 Paradies Lane). According to the article, there was a date stone over the from entrance that indicated the house had been built in 1785. In addition, the date stone bore the initials "PIEN LW HAH." There is a photograph taken of the house by Erma DeWitt in 1948 that provides a reasonably clear idea of the original configuration of the structure. (See Fig. 4) Other families whose names are associated with the house are the Levi Wright family, the Church family, the Levi Hasbrouck family, and the Ray DuBois family, from whom Abraham W. Paradies purchased it.

Map Research

Although there are earlier maps of Ulster County, many of them do not show structures or the name of property owners. We, therefore, began our map research with the 1854 *Map of Ulster County, New York* surveyed by P. Henry Brink and Oliver J. Tillson. (Map 3) The project area is located on the south side of a road (now Route 299) that ran between the Village of New Paltz and Highland, then called New Paltz Landing. Putts Corners Road, now located on the west side of the thruway, and Ohioville Road, on the east side, are both shown on this map. At the intersection of Putt Corners Road, identified on the map as "Put Corner", and Route 299 was a hotel owned by N. Purdy, a blacksmith shop, and several dwellings, including, on the north side of the highway, the dwellings of M. Elting and L. L. DuBois. At the intersection of Route 299 and Ohioville Road was a small hamlet referred to as Ohioville. (Photo 13-16) At the intersection was a wagon and blacksmith shop, and a short distance to the south on

South Ohioville Road was the district school. There were also several dwellings located on the north side of the highway between Putts Corners Road and Ohioville Road; moving from west to east the names of the owners of the house were as follows: J. Degroot, L. Hasbrouck, C. Cronk and M. Freer. The Hasbrouck and Cronk houses are now located on the north side of Paradies Lane. (Photo 5 & 9) The M. Freer house is now located on the north side of present-day Route 299. (Photo 15) On the south side of Route 299 were two dwellings owned by J. Degrody. Along South Ohioville Road, there was a house on the west side of the highway approximately a ½ mile south of the intersection. In 1858 the owner of the house was A. TenBroeck, but in 1854 no owner of the house is identified. Whoever owned the house was probably the owner of the project area, but the lack of property boundary lines makes it impossible to determine with certainty.

The second map consulted was the J. H. French 1858 *Map of Ulster County, New York*. (Map 4) Although it was published only four years after the Brink & Tillson map, there had been changes, at least in ownership of the houses between Putt Corners Road and Ohioville Road. At Putts Corners, the hotel was owned by V. Purdy, the blacksmith shop had been relocated to the south side of the highway, and the former blacksmith shop was now a wagon shop. The DuBois house was still owned by L. L. DuBois, but the J. Degroot house was now owned by J. W. Degroot and the L. Hasbrouck house by I. Hasbrouck. It is possible that in both cases this represents a death in the family and the occupation of the house by a son. The Polhamus family had owned a house on the east side of Ohioville Road in 1863, but by 1858 they had apparently built a house between I. Hasbrouck and H. Cronk, a property that had been owned by C. Cronk in 1854. M. Freer still owned the house west of the wagon and blacksmith shop, which was at the intersection of Route 299 and Ohioville Road. On the south side of Route 299, the house that had been owned by J. Degroot in 1853 was now owned by A. Elmore. The 1853 map shows two houses on the south side of the highway, whereas the 1858 map shows only one. The school, which had been on the east side of South Ohioville Road, was now located on the north side of the intersection of Old Route 299 on North Ohioville Road (Photo 16); the hamlet now had a store. There were additional families living in Ohioville, including A. Bedford, A. Schoonmaker, H. I. DuBois, and D. Carroll, all of whom lived near the intersection on the east side of South Ohioville Road. The house located approximately ½ mile south of the intersection, whose owner was not identified on the 1854 map, was now owned by A. TenBroeck. TenBroeck is an early Huguenot name in New Paltz, so it is possible that the TenBroeck's also owned the land in 1854. Again, it is not possible to identify the owner of the project area, but it seems likely that at least the eastern portion was owned by the TenBroeck family. In any case, all the structures shown on the map were located adjacent to the highways, with no indication that any buildings were located in the interior areas. We assume, therefore, that the project area was vacant in the mid-19th century.

Seven years later, in 1875, F. W. Beers' surveyed the area for his *County Atlas of Orange, New York*. (Map 5) The intersection of Putts Corners Road and Route 299 was still called "Put Corners". The hotel was still present, as were several dwellings, but the blacksmith and wagon shops were gone. It appeared that by 1875, Ohioville had grown in importance, with new dwellings shown along North Ohioville Road. Several of the owners of land within the hamlet had also changed: the Degroot house was now owned by G. Rymph, C. Hasbrouck owned the I. Hasbrouck house, the Cronk house as now owned by D. F. Atkins, and the two houses on the south side of the highway were owned by W. Judleins and D. Heaton. A. TenBroeck was still the owner of the house on the west side of South Ohioville Road. At the intersection there was a wagon shop and school, but the store is no longer shown, despite the fact that it appears in the 1875 New York Census of Ohioville (Larson & Associates 2004:IV-123). In 1875, no structures of any kind are shown within the project area.

The final two maps examined were historic topographical maps that include the project area. The first, the USGS Topographical Map from 1903 (Surveyed in 1899), indicates that "Put Corners" and Ohioville still existed as small hamlet areas at the intersection of Putts Corners Road and Ohioville Road respectively. On the 1903 map, only three houses are shown on the north side of the New Paltz Road (Route 299) and two houses on the south side. The three houses still stand on Paradies Lane, but, based on a comparison with the current topo map, the two house on the south side of the road would have been impacted by the construction of I-87 and Exit 18. The A. TenBroeck house was still standing south of the Ohioville Road-Route 299 intersection. In 1903, Route 299 was the route of the New Paltz and Poughkeepsie Electric Railroad, which passed through both hamlets. The electric railroad ran through Highland to the river, where the ferry carried passengers to Poughkeepsie, on the east side of the Hudson. By 1943 the electric railroad had been abandoned. South of the highway, within the boundaries of *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site, was an apple orchard, represented by a series of small green circles. Two buildings, accessed by a farm lane, stood within the orchard. These are probably the structures represented by the concrete pads located on the project area. (Photo 19 & 21) Several houses, some of which did not appear on the 1903 topo, are shown along the portion of Route 299 that became Paradies Lane. (See Photo 6 & 7) The number of houses on the south side of the highway had also increased, but it would appear that none of these, including the two shown on the historic maps, were within the project area itself.

Additional Research Undertaken

As part of the research, surveys completed in the general area were consulted. Some of these are within the boundaries of the Village of New Paltz, including excavations undertaken by Joseph Diamond on behalf of the Huguenot Historical Society, and several located on the campus of SUNY New Paltz. A number of these excavations yielded prehistoric cultural material, including, in one case, a burial, but in all cases these sites are on or close to the Wallkill River and just outside the 1 mile (1.6 km) radius of the project area. Of the several professional surveys that have taken place within a 1 mile (1.6 km) radius, three yielded prehistoric material. The first, located immediately south of the project area on the east side of the thruway contained a uniface of local pebble chert and a single secondary flake of Onondaga chert (A11143.000077). The second, located to the east on south side of Route 299, yielded an unattributed projectile point snapped in manufacture and several chert flakes. The environmental setting of this site is similar to that found within the project area. The final site, on Route 32 south of Route 299, apparently contained prehistoric material, but the nature of the material recovered was not identified (A11143.000079). The surveys consulted are referenced in the bibliography.

In addition, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants contacted Neil Larson, who is preparing the materials to designate the hamlet area of Ohioville an historic district. In a conversation and subsequent meeting on August 29, 2006,, Mr. Larson showed me a map of the proposed historic district, which is to be confined to the north side of Route 299. More specifically, he indicated that Paradies Lane and the houses along it, including the stone house, would not be included within the historic district.

Sensitivity Assessment/Site Prediction

Professional surveys and excavations in the Town of New Paltz indicate the presence of a number of prehistoric sites in the general vicinity of the project area, including two small sites within a mile (1.6 km). In each

case, it was determined that the findings were insignificant and no further work was recommended. The environmental conditions on these sites were not clearly indicated, but the Elting Corners site, although closer to Black Creek, appears to be located in an environment similar to that within the project area. While the potential for the project area to contain prehistoric resources is considered moderate, the potential of the project area to contain prehistoric cultural material is decreased by the extremely flat topography, the soils on the site, many of which are described as very poorly to somewhat poorly drained, the presence of shallow bedrock, which affects the type of plant communities the site can support, and the lack of fresh water. The areas that might be the locations of prehistoric sites would be the drier areas of the site; these might be the location of special use camps related to the wetland resources that might have been available within the project area.

With respect to the project area's historic sensitivity, it is clear that the area was developed early. Portions of the Paradies stone house date to the late 18th century, and there are several other 19th century structures in the vicinity. The historic maps indicate that there were houses located on the south side of Route 299, but comparing the historic topo maps with the current topo map indicates that these structures were outside the project area and would have been impacted by the construction of I-87 and Exit 18. The 1943 topo map indicates two structures within the project area, but it is probable that these are the buildings identified on the site maps and located in the field. They are associated with the orchard operation, and are not considered significant historic structures. The A. TenBroeck house, which is no longer standing, was located on the west side of South Ohioville Road adjacent to the highway and would not be within the project area. There is some possibility that dump sites or sheet midden associated with this house might extend into the project area, but the presence of the wetland along the eastern boundary of the site might have been a hindrance to the utilization of the project area for such purposes.'

Conclusions and Recommendations

Although the potential of the project area to contain prehistoric cultural material is considered moderate at best, because of the lack of topographical features, such as elevated areas and knolls, or fresh water, there are wetlands on the site that might have been a focus for prehistoric activity. There is a reported prehistoric site located on the adjacent property to the south. Taking these facts into consideration, it is recommended that a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey be undertaken to rule out the presence of such resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). For all practical purposes, this includes the entire project area, except for the areas designated as wetland. While the focus of the survey will be on prehistoric cultural resources, it is recommended that the investigation be designed to determine whether historic cultural resources associated with the TenBroeck house, in the form of dump sites or sheet middens, are present.

The Paradies House will, of necessity, be impacted visually by the proposed project. As an important historic resource in the Town of New Paltz this impact will require consideration. It is, therefore, recommended that plans be formulated to mitigate the visual impacts through the construction of berms and planting to protect this resource.

PHASE 1B REPORT

Introduction

In April, 2006, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site in the Town of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. (See Map 1 & 2) Conditions on the day of the excavation were clear, mild and windy with the temperature holding at around 75° Fahrenheit (23.8° C).

Archaeological fieldwork was supervised by Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, MA, RPA, Principal Investigator. Field technicians included Aaron Goldman and Leah Redding. Plowed furrows were inspected by Tom Lake. The final report was written by Beth Selig, under the supervision of Stephanie Roberg-Lopez. Drafting of the Field Reconnaissance Map and preparation of the shovel test excavation records were completed by Beth Selig. Field photographs were taken by Leah Redding. The artifact analysis was completed by Tom Lake. Final editing and report production was completed by Gail T. Guillet.

Phase 1A Information

The proposed project description, environmental information, and archaeological sensitivity assessment are included in the Phase 1A report, which is bound with this document. (Phase 1A: pp. 1-7)

Methodology

Results of the Phase 1A Literature Review and Sensitivity Analysis confirmed that *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site is located in an area of prehistoric activity. Specifically, there is a reported prehistoric site within a mile radius (1.6 km) that is located immediately to the south along the Thruway, indicating that Native Americans have utilized the area; for this reason, a Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey was recommended. Despite the prehistoric site in the immediate vicinity and numerous prehistoric sites in the general area, the potential for the project area to contain prehistoric sites is considered moderate, based on the soils present, which include soils that are somewhat poorly to very poorly drained, the extremely flat of the terrain, and the lack of fresh water. The testing strategy for the site was structured around the knowledge that, while the property possessed the potential to yield prehistoric resources, the potential was rated moderate at best. Areas selected for testing were identified during a comprehensive walkover of the property. This walkover served to evaluate the site, assess loci of disturbance, rule out slope and wetland areas, assess available raw material and habitation resources, and determine former land usage.

Two methods of subsurface testing were employed in examining *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site: shovel testing and surface collection of plowed and rain washed furrows. Areas conducive to plowing were excavated mechanically in long furrows approximately 10 feet (3 m) wide, and then harrowed to create a clean, flat surface. Several hard rainfalls occurred between the date when the furrows were plowed and the date of the surface reconnaissance, serving to clean all surface soils in the furrows. Shovel testing was conducted to gain a control of the subsurface stratigraphy. Those areas selected for shovel testing were subjected to tests at intervals of 50’ (15m) along transects conforming to the land surface. Areas selected for subsurface testing was based on the results of the furrow inspection. (Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map bound in report)

Rockshelters and Mines

The Crossroads at New Paltz site does not contain any areas of exposed bedrock. There was no potential for the project area to contain either rockshelters or mines.

Field Methodology

Field methodology employed at *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site consisted of several stages of investigation. These included:

1. A walkover and visual inspection of the site to assess areas of potential sensitivity for prehistoric cultural remains.
2. Systematic visual inspection of the land surface to rule out the presence of cryptocrystalline rock formations, vertical rock faces and overhangs.
3. Inspection of plowed and rain washed furrows and shovel testing in areas identified as having potential sensitivity for prehistoric remains.
4. Photographic documentation of the overall site.

The methodology for that portion of the site that could be plowed was to lay out a series of 10' (3 m) wide transects at 50' (15 m) intervals that were then plowed and disced. Following a series of rainfalls, the plowed furrows were visually inspected to identify prehistoric and/or historic artifacts. Flags were placed at find spots, the artifact was lifted, recorded, bagged, and removed to the CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants laboratory for processing. The flags were mapped using GPS technology, then pulled.

The methodology for shovel testing in the sensitive areas involved excavating 40-cm (15.7") diameter shovel tests at 50’ (15 m) intervals along transects placed to best yield cultural material. Soils were passed through a 0.25" (0.63 cm) steel mesh screen and the materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic and prehistoric artifacts. Had items been recovered from the screens, they would have been assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded, including the depth and the soil description of each layer. (See Appendix D: Shovel Test Record)

Field Results

Plowed Furrows

Prior to shovel testing, the excavation team inspected plowed furrows that had been prepared according to OPRHP standards. The 36 plowed transects were approximately 50 feet (15 m) apart and 10 feet (3 m) wide, generally aligned northeast to southwest, some as long as 1600 feet (487.68 m). Furrows were labeled as PL 1-PL 36. (Photo 17 & 18; note that photos of plowed furrows were taken some 6 weeks after field was inspected) As noted above, several hard rainfalls had cleaned the exposed sediments. Tom Lake, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants' lithics consultant and his team slowly walked the entire length of the 36 transects on April 14, 2006.

Spatial control was achieved by recording GPS locations for the beginning and end of each furrow, and GPS locations for all cultural materials recovered during the surface examination of the sediments. This allowed the map to exactly match the surface of the site, a condition that is somewhat difficult on large sites without the aid of GPS. (See Field Reconnaissance Map bound with the report)

All surface sediments were carefully inspected for the presence of cultural material. When artifacts were encountered on the surface, their locations were measured via GPS, measured on the field map, the location flagged for future identification, and the artifact collected, recorded and bagged. Artifacts were then processed and analyzed by Tom Lake, whose report is included in this document. (Appendix E: Artifact Analysis)

Furrows PL 8 and PL 18 contained a chert core and a quartzite hammerstone, respectively. These two finds are separated by 3 furrows and approximately 250 feet (75m). No other cultural material of any kind was recovered from the plowed furrows.

Shovel Testing

Following the inspection of the plowed furrows, the field crew excavated a series of shovel tests to define the subsurface stratigraphy and to investigate the previously recovered cultural material. A total of forty (40) shovel tests were excavated on three (3) transects along the furrows from which artifacts had been recovered. Transect 1, consisted of six shovel tests, started at the location of the core find on PL 8 (PL 8-1) and ran east to the location of the hammerstone find on PL 18 (PL 18-1). The soils in this area were a dark yellowish brown silt loam ranging in depth from 7-12" (18-30 cm) below ground surface. The substratum consisted of dark yellowish brown sandy clay. No cultural material was recovered from any shovel tests on this transect.

The remaining transects were located in the areas that presented the highest probability to yield prehistoric material. Transect 2 ran south to north to the east of furrow PL 8 and consisted of seventeen shovel tests. Shovel test 16 through 20 along Transect 2 crossed over the yard and concrete slab of a building that had been removed sometime prior to the initial site visit. These shovel tests contained disturbed soils, consistent with filling episodes. Transect 3 ran south to the northeast of PL 18. The soils encountered along these two transects, with the exception of the disturbed areas, were consistent with those previously described. No cultural material was recovered from any of these shovel tests.

Summary and Conclusion

A walkover reconnaissance inspection was completed on *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site in the Town of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. A thorough review of the existing body of archaeological data relevant to the project area was undertaken and conclusions drawn concerning the probability of encountering historic and prehistoric cultural remains on the site.

A total of thirty six (36) plowed and rain washed furrows were carefully inspected and forty (40) shovel tests were excavated. The two stone tools recovered during the inspection of the plowed furrows have no discernable association with regard to dateable tool kits, as hammerstones and cores are universal to the prehistoric northeast since the Late Pleistocene. The sparse amount of cultural material recovered indicates that these two finds are isolated in nature and do not represent a period of extended occupation.

Based on these results, it is the opinion of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that no further archaeological investigation is warranted for *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MAPS & FIGURES

MAP LIST

Maps

Map 1	Location Map including Project Area. USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. Clintondale Quad. Scale: 1:50,000 (3¼" = 1 Mile)
Map 2	Location Map including Project Area. From Hagstrom's *Rockland/Orange/Ulster Counties Atlas.* Plate 3. Scale: 1" = 2500' (2¼" = 1 Mile)
Map 3	Tillson & Brink's 1854 *Map of Ulster County, New York*. Current scale: 2⅜ " = 1 Mile.
Map 4	J. H. French's 1858 *Map of Ulster County, New York*. Original scale: 1¼" = 1 Mile. Current scale: Current scale: 3⅛" = 1 Mile
Map 5:	F. W. Beers' 1875 *County Atlas of Ulster, New York*. Scale unknown.
Map 6:	1903 USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Newburgh Quad. Original scale: 1:62,500 (¾" = 1 Mile).
Map 7:	1946 USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Newburgh Quad. Scale: 1:62,500 (¾" = 1 Mile).

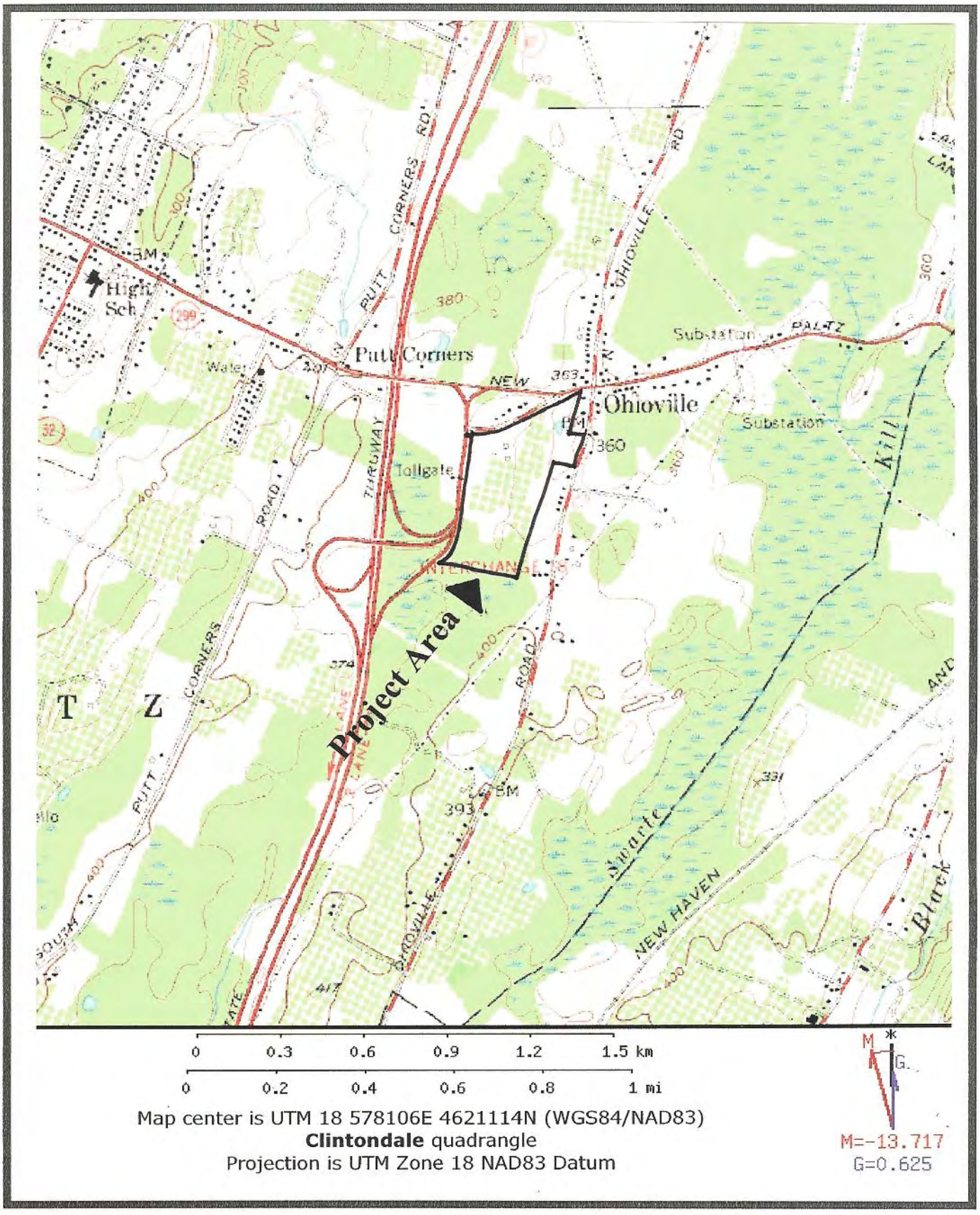
Figure

Fig. 1:	Site Map. (Source: Ulster County Tax Map). Scale: none included.
Fig. 2:	Aerial Photograph of Project Area. (Source: Engineering Properties, PC 2005) Scale: none included.
Fig. 3:	Soils Map for Project Area. (USDA 1979: Sheet 105 & 106) Scale: 1:15,840 (4" = 1 Mile) Note: Fig. 3 is located in Appendix C with Soils Description
Fig. 4:	Photograph of Jacob Halstead House (7 Paradies Lane) dated 1948. Photographer: Erma DeWitt. (Source: Haviland-Heidgerd Historical Collection, Elting Memorial Library, Village of New Platz)

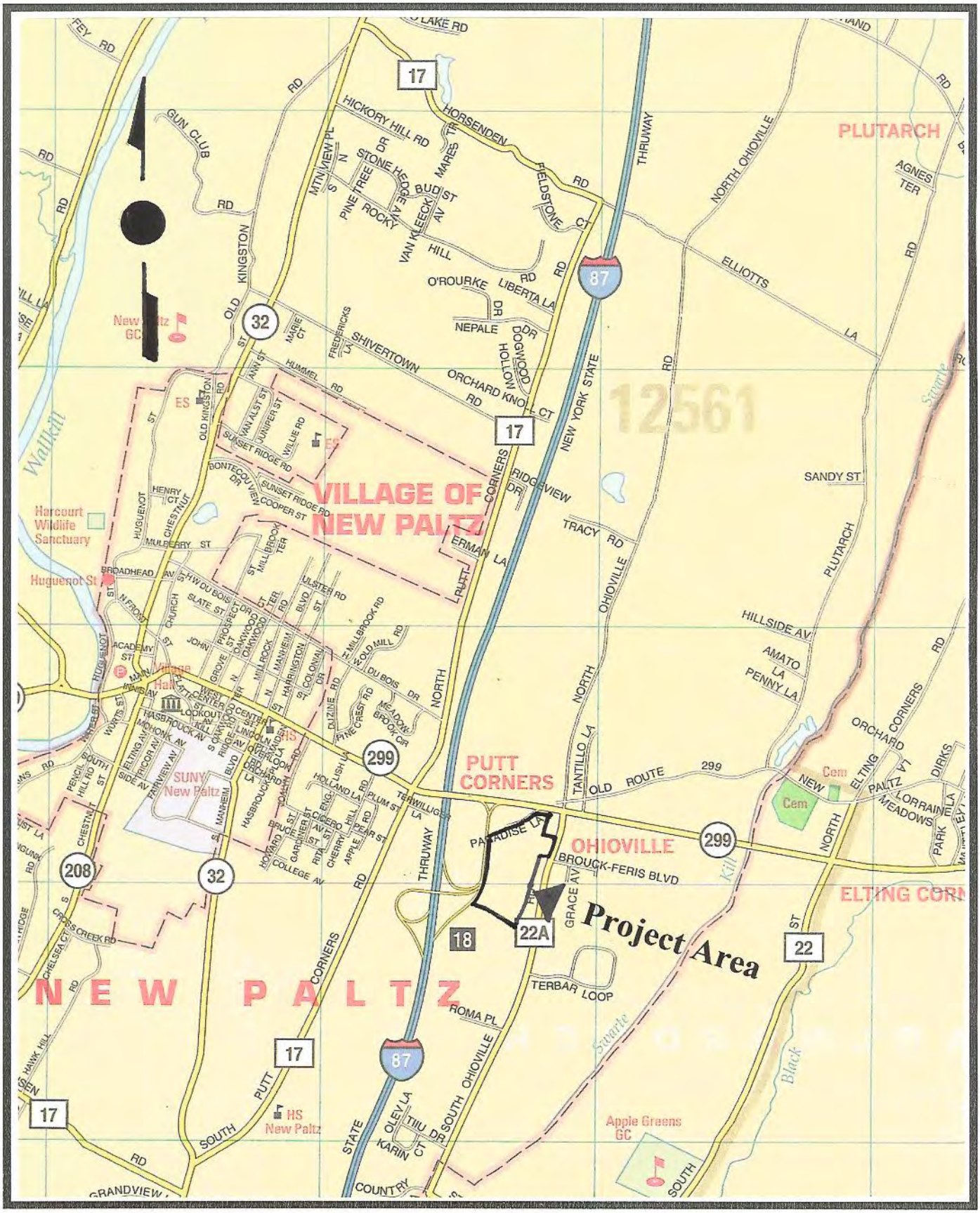
Note:

Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey Map bound in report
(Photo locations are shown on Phase 1B map)

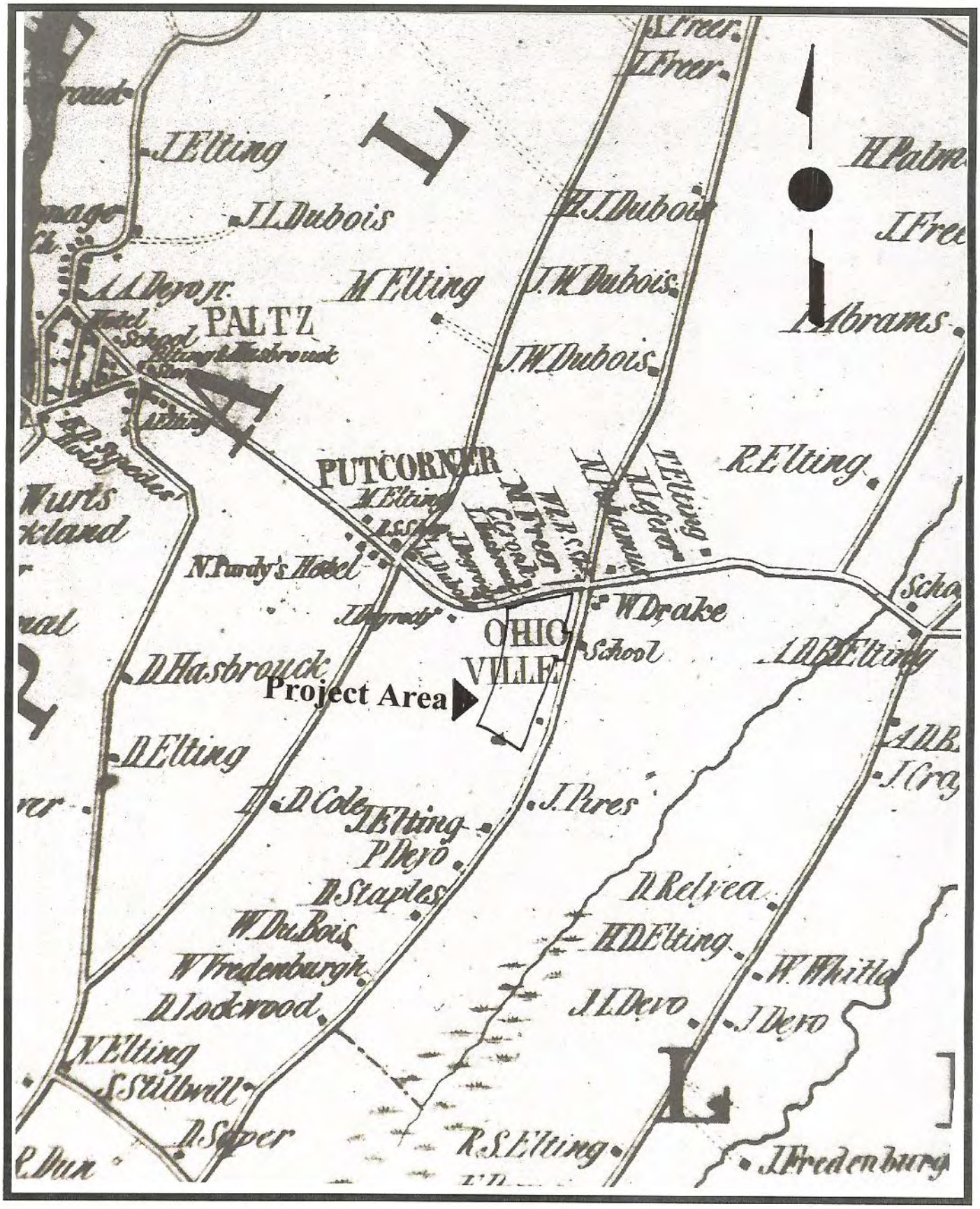
Map 1: Location Map. USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. Clintondale Quad. Scale: 1:50,000 (3¼" = 1 Mile).



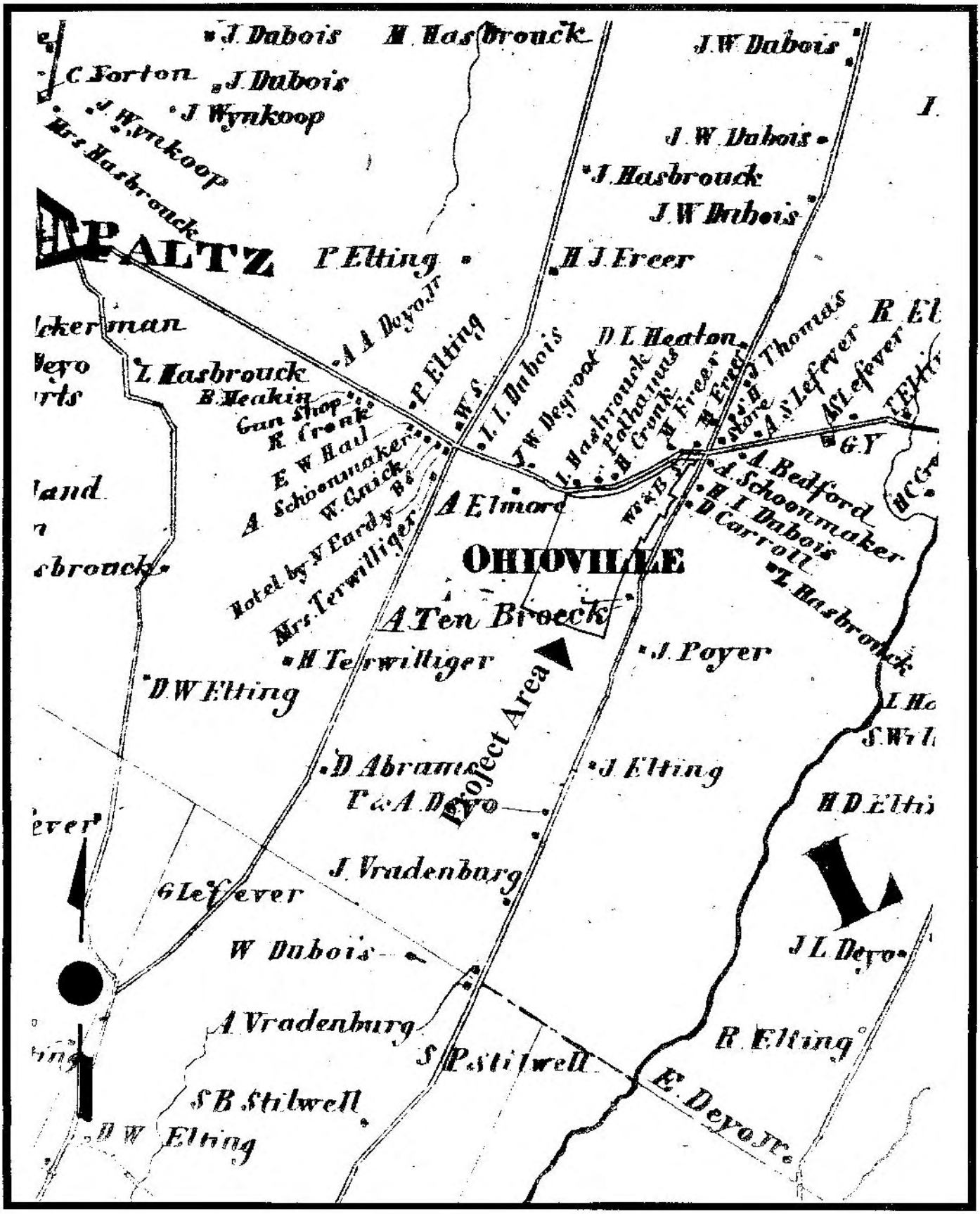
Map 2: Location Map. (Hagstrom's *Rockland, Orange & Ulster Counties Atlas* 2000) Plate 3. Scale: 1:32,000. (1 Inch = 3000Feet)



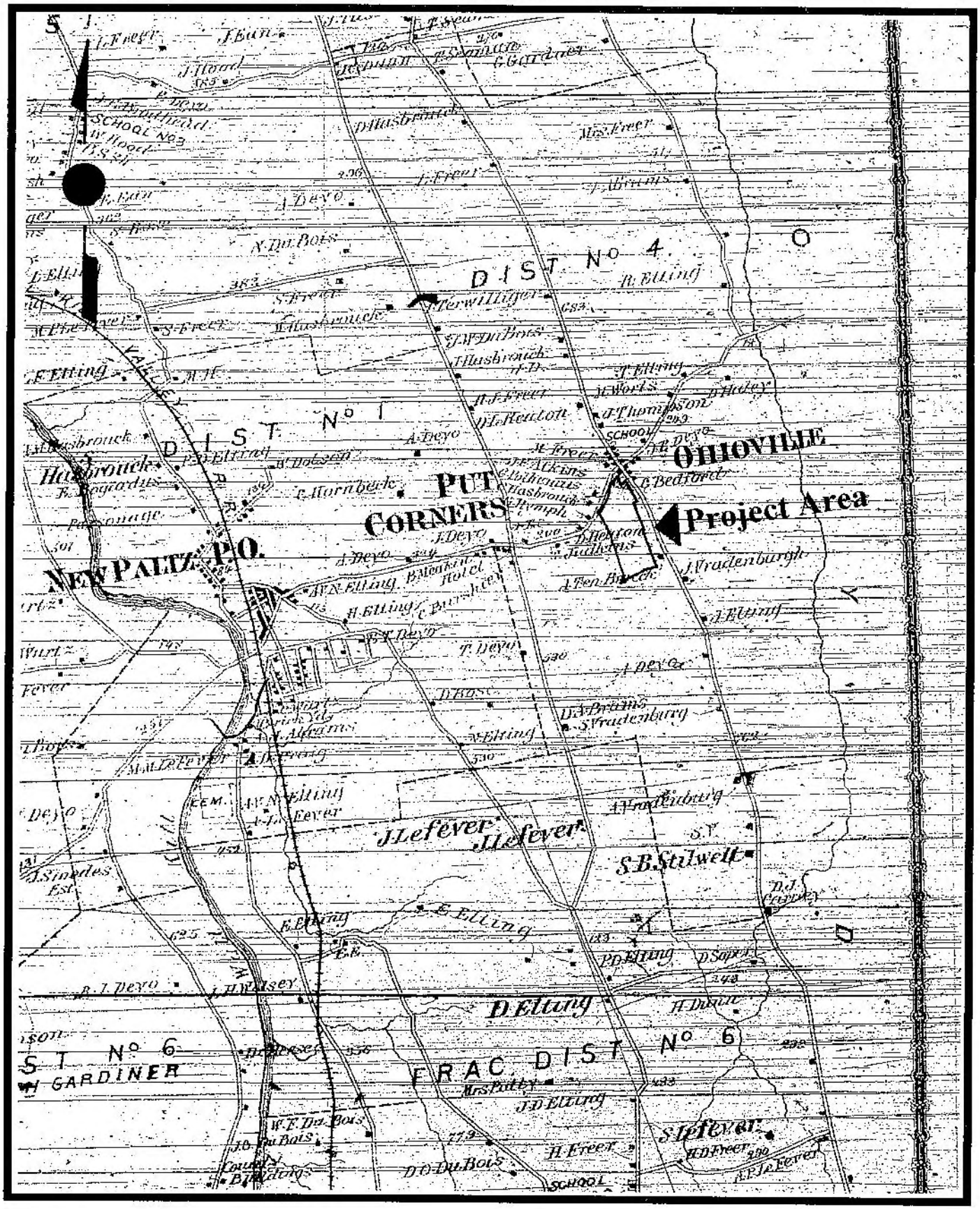
Map 3: Tillson & Brink's 1854 *Map of Ulster County, New York.* Current scale: $2\frac{3}{8}$" = 1 Mile



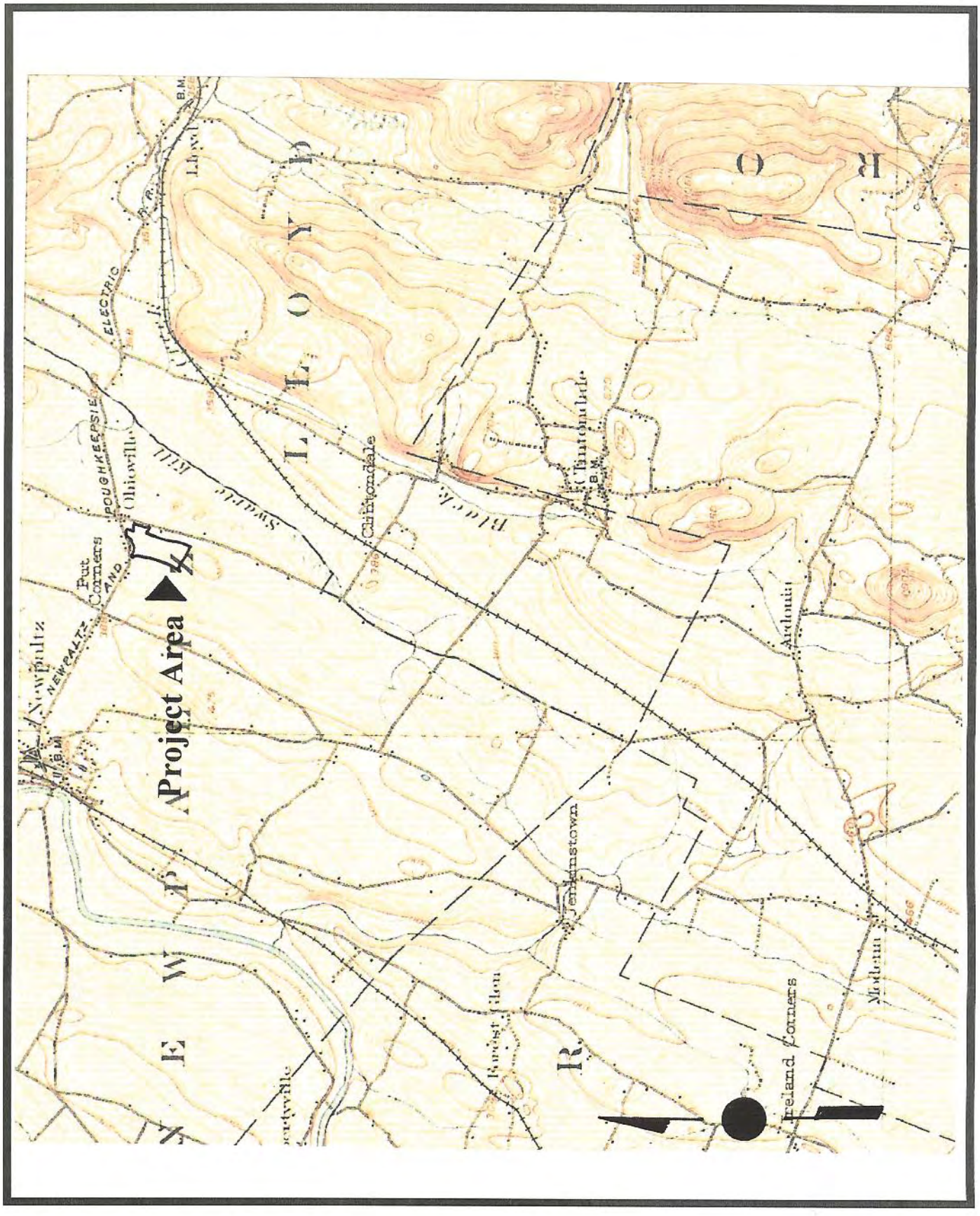
Map 4: J. H. French's 1858 *Map of Ulster County, New York*. Original scale: 1" = 1 Mile. Current scale: 3 1/8" = 1 Mile



Map 5: F. W. Beers' 1875 *County Atlas of Ulster, New York*. No scale shown.



Map 6: 1903 USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Newburgh Quad. Original scale: 1:62,500 (¾" = 1 Mile) Enlarged 50%



Map 7: 1946 USGS Topo. 15 Minute Series. Newburgh Quad. Original scale: 1:62,500 (¾" = 1 Mile) Enlarged 50%

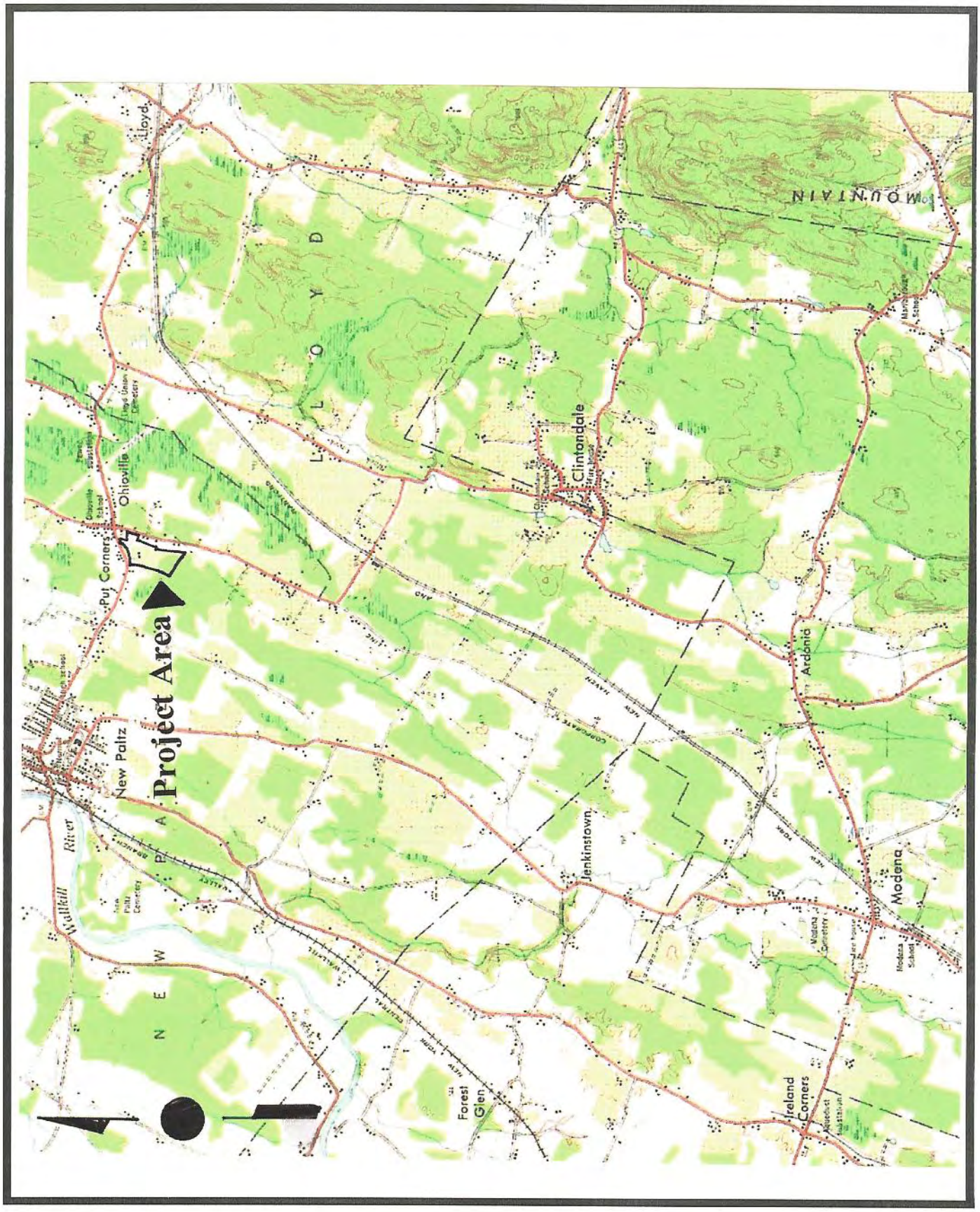
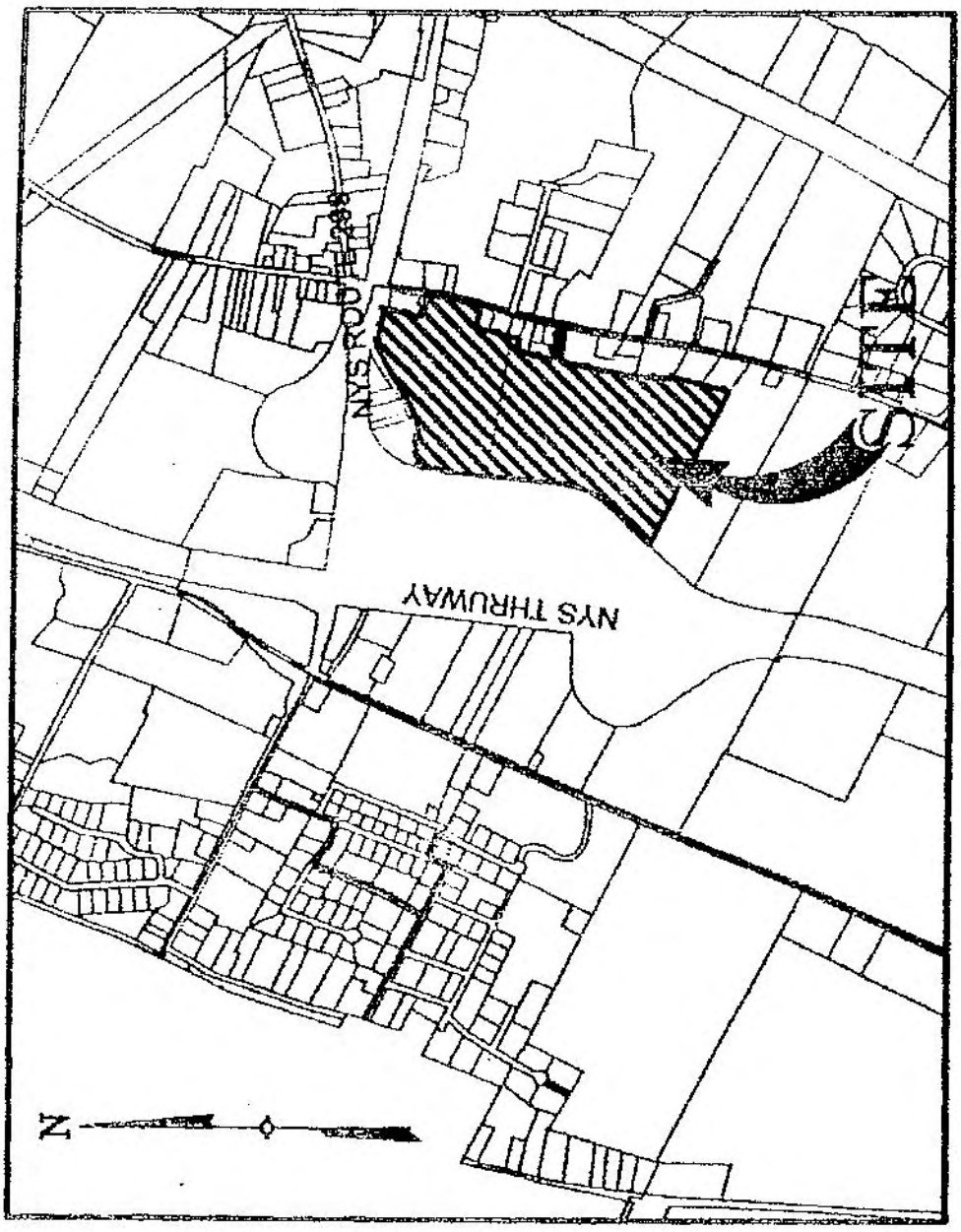


Fig. 1: Site Map. (Source: Ulster County Tax Map) Scale: none included



TAX MAP

Fig. 2: Aerial Photo. Crossroads at New Paltz site. No scale included.

Plesser Site
Town of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York

Fig. 4: Photograph of Jacob Halstead House (7 Paradies Lane) dated 1948. Photographer: Erma DeWitt.
(Source: Haviland-Heidgerd Historical Collection. Elting Memorial Library, Village of New Paltz)

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View across project area from Paradies Lane looking south. In general topography on the site is level. Portions were formerly an apple orchard, now experiencing "old field succession."

Photo 2: View across project area looking south to southwest. Prior to Phase 1B survey, brush hog was used to clear project area.

Photo 3: Western edge of project area abuts Exit 18 of I-87. Toll booth is seen in background. View to southwest.

Photo 4: Looking northeast across project area to stone house on Paradies Lane from Exit 18 of I-87.

Photo 5: Stone house on Paradies Lane. Although alterations have taken place, stone house dates to late 18th or early 19th century. Wooden addition is somewhat later, but still 19th century. Before construction of I-87, house stood on Route 299 (Main Street). Paradies Lane is truncated portion of that early highway. View to north.

Photo 6: Dwelling located east of stone house on Paradies Lane dates to 20th century. View to north.

Photo 7: House east of that seen in Photo 6. Now used as commercial property, house dates to late 19th century.

Photo 8: Garage, converted to office space, located behind house seen in previous photo. View to north.

Photo 9: Historic house has been significantly altered. Now used as commercial property. House dates to 19th century. Structure at rear is modern. View north.

Photo 10: House dates to 19th century, but is significantly altered, including fenestration and additions rear and to east side. Outbuilding is 19th century, and probably dates to construction period of original house. View north.

Photo 11: Market located on northeast corner of intersection of Ohioville Road and Route 299. View to east.

Photo 12: Diner located on southeast corner of intersection of Ohioville Road and Route 299. View southeast.

Photo 13: Dwelling and antiques shop at intersection of Ohioville Road and Old Route 299. Highway is now located south of this intersection, which was center of hamlet until road was realigned. View north.

Photo 14: The Village Grill stands on northwest corner of intersection of Ohioville Road and Old Route 299. View to north.

Photo 15: Dwelling located west of The Village Grill formerly stood on Route 299. It was cut off from buildings on Paradies Lane by realignment of Route 299. House dates to mid-19th century. View northwest.

Photo 16: Building resembles a schoolhouse, but was a dwelling with a bell tower to warn of fire. House appears on 19th century maps. View to northeast.

Photo 17: Project area was brush-hogged, plowed and disced prior to Phase 1B survey, which included both visual inspection of plowed transects and limited shovel testing. View south from PL 21.

Photo 18: Exit 18 of I-87 forms western boundary of site. One of plowed transects is seen in foreground. View southwest.

Photo 19: modern concrete foundation located in north center portion of property. Building was apparently related to apple orchard operation. View south.

Photo 20: Buried septic and water lines were present surrounding concrete foundation seen in Photo 3. Thruway toll booth is in background. View southwest.

Photo 21: Concrete slab is modern and associated with orchard operation. It has been overgrown by vegetation. View east.

Photo 22: Transect 2 was hand excavated parallel to Plowed Furrow 8 (PL 8). Transmission lines in background are located in utility corridor that crosses center of site from west to east. View south.

Photo 23: Transect 1 was excavated west to east between Plowed Furrow 18 and 8 (PL 18 & PL 8). View east. Buildings on west side of South Ohioville Road are seen in background.

Photo 24. Transect 3 was hand excavated east of Plowed Furrow 8 (PL 8). View south.

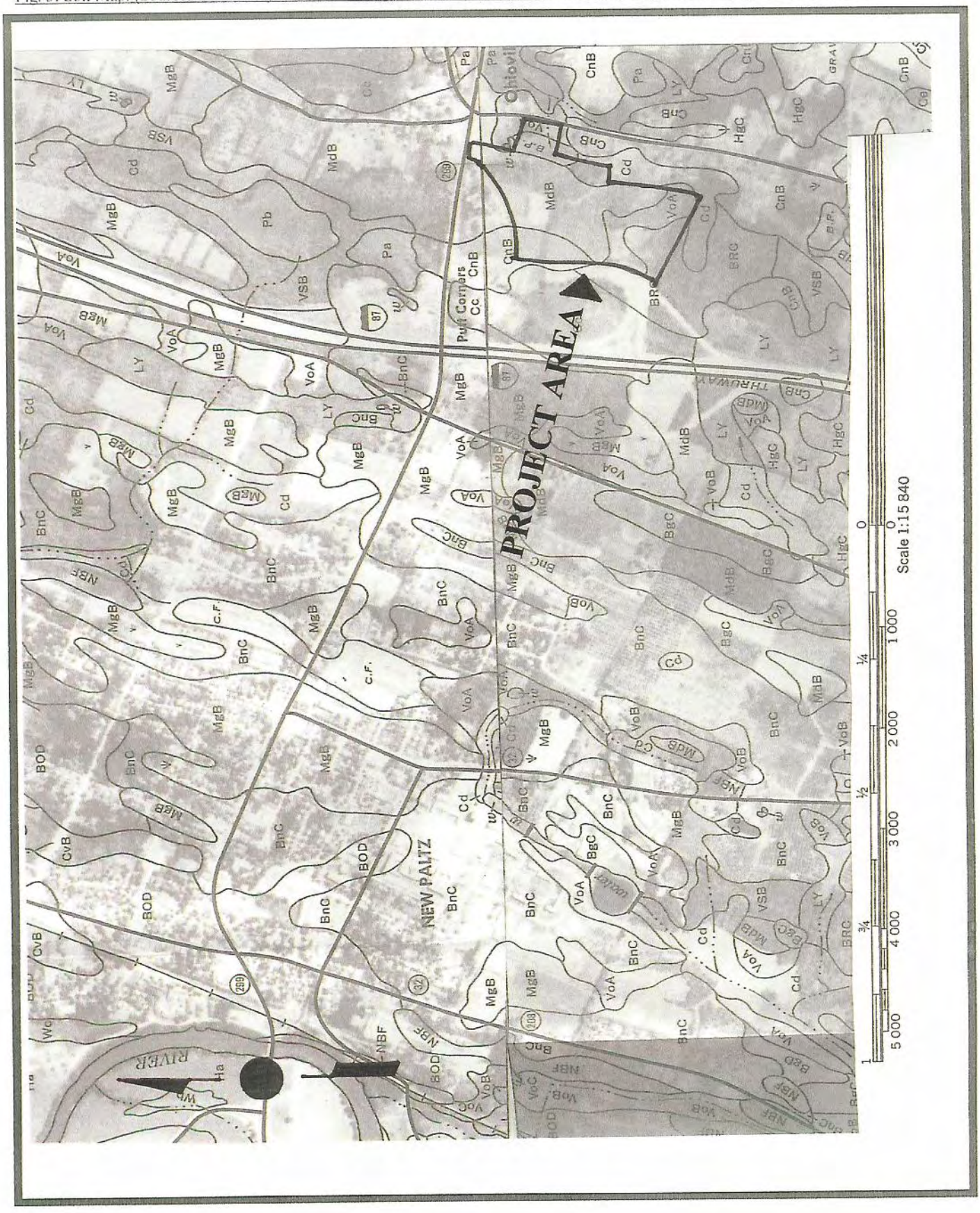
APPENDIX C

SOILS INFORMATION

Name	Soil Horizon Depth	Color	Texture/ Inclusions	Slope (Percent)	Drainage	Landform
Canandaigua silt loam (Cc)	A: 0-9" (0-22.86 cm) B: 9-18" (22.86-45.72 cm) 18-37" (45.72-93.98 cm) C: 37-60" (93.98-152 cm)	Vy DkGry Gry (mottled) Gry (mottled) YBrn (mottled)	SiLo SiClLo SiLo SiLo	<1%	Poor to very poorly drained	Lacustrine deposits
Canandaigua silt loam, till substraturm (Cd)	A: 0-9" (0-22.86 cm) B: 9-37" (22.86-93.98 cm) 37-40" (93.98-101.6 cm) C: 40-60" (101.6-152 cm)	Blk Gry (mottled) YBrn YBrn	SiLo SiLo Gravelly SiLo Gravelly SiLo	<1%	Poor to very poorly drained	Lacustrine deposits
Chenango gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (CnB)	A: 0-9" (0-22.86 cm) B: 9-28" (22.86-71.12 cm) 28-35" (71.12-88.9 cm) C: 35-80" (88.9-203.2 cm)	Brn YBrn Brn Brn	Gravelly SiLo Gravelly SiLo/ Gravelly Lo Vy gravelly SaLo Very gravelly Sa	3-8%	Well to somewhat excessively drained	Glacial outwash
Mardin gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slope (MdB)	A: 0-10" (0-25.4 cm) B: 10-17" (25.4-43.18 cm) C: 17-46" (43-116.84 cm)	Dk Brn YBrn Olive Brn, mottled	Gravelly SiLo Gravelly SiLo gravelly Lt Lo (fragipan)	3-8%	Moderately well drained	Glacial till
Bath and Mardin very stony soils, sloping (BRC))	Bath: A: 0-5" (0-15.24 cm) B: 5-28" (15.24-71 cm) 28-55" (24.71-139.7 cm) C: 55-65" (139.7-165.1 cm) Mardin A: 0-6" (0-15.24 cm) B: 6-14" (15.23-25.4 cm) 14-17" (25.4 -43.8 cm) C: 46-56" (40.64-142.24 cm)	 Dk GryBrn YBrn Dk YBrn Dk YBrn Dk GryBrn YBrn (mottled) Pale Brn (mottled) OlBrn (mottled) YBrn (mottled)	 Vy stony SiLo Gravelly Lo Gravelly Lo (fragipan) Gravelly Lo Stony SiLo Gravelly SiLo Gravelly Lo Gravelly light Lo (frangipan) Gravelly Lo	8-15%	Well drained to moderately well drained	Glacial till

Name	Soil Horizon Depth	Color	Texture/ Inclusions	Slope (Percent)	Drainage	Landform
Volusia gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (VoA)	A: 0-8" (0-20.32 cm) B: 8-15" (20.32-38.1 cm) 15-18" (38.1-45.72 cm) 18-58" (45.72-147.32 cm) C: 58-70" (147.32-177.8 cm)	Dk GryBrn YBrn (mottled) Lt BrnGry (mottled) OlBrn OlBrn	SiLo Gravelly SiLo Gravelly SiLo Gravelly Si Lo (fragipan) SiLo	0-3%	Somewhat poorly drained	Glacial till

Fig. 3: Soil Map. (Source: Soil Survey of Ulster County, New York 1979) Sheet 105-106. Scale: 1:15,800 (4" = 1 Mile)



APPENDIX D

SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP	Depth (cm)	Depth (in)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-38	10-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	2	0-28	0-11	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		28-38	11-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	3	0-23	0-9	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		23-35	9-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	5	0-30	0-12	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		30-35	12-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	5	0-33	0-13	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		33-45	13-18	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	6	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-35	10-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
TR 2	7	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo Excavation terminated due to bedrock	NCM
	8	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		20-35	8-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	9	0-13	0-5	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		13-15	5-6	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	10	0-18	0-7	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		18-28	7-11	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	11	0-13	0-5	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		13-25	5-10	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	12	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		20-30	8-12	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	13	0-23	0-9	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		23-35	9-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	14	0-18	0-7	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		18-30	7-12	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	15	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		20-28	8-11	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	16	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Road fill	NCM
	17	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Road fill	NCM

Transect	STP	Depth (cm)	Depth (in)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	18				Foundation	
	19	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Road fill	NCM
	20	0-38	0-15	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Road fill	NCM
	21	0-30	0-12	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		30-38	12-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	22	0-50	0-20	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		50-60	20-24	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	23	0-28	0-11	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		28-40	11-16	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
TR 3	24	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-38	10-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	25	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo Excavation terminated due to bedrock	NCM
	26	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-35	10-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	27	0-28	0-11	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		28-40	11-16	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	28	0-18	0-7	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo Excavation terminated due to bedrock	NCM
	29	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-38	10-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	30	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-38	10-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	31	0-25	0-10	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		25-38	10-15	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	32	0-33	0-13	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		33-43	13-17	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	33	0-20	0-8	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		20-30	8-12	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	34	0-30	0-12	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		30-43	12-17	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM

Transect	STP	Depth (cm)	Depth (in)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
	35	0-15	0-6	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		15-18	6-7	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	36	0-28	0-11	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		28-40	11-16	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	37	0-28	0-11	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		28-40	11-16	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	38	0-15	0-6	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo Excavation terminated due to bedrock	NCM
	39	0-28	0-11	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		28-40	11-16	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM
	40	0-30	0-12	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		30-35	12-14	10YR4/6	Dk Y Brn Sa Cl	NCM

APPENDIX E

LITHICS ANALYSIS

Crossroads at New Paltz

Phase IB

Town of New Paltz

Ulster County, New York

(OPRHP 05PR03379)

CITY/SCAPE:

Cultural Resource Consultants

2006

Crossroads at New Paltz

Phase IB Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey
South Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz
Ulster County, New York
(OPRHP 05PR03379)

Table of Contents:

1.0 Site Analysis

1.1 Locale
The site is flat to gently rolling with a small area of moderately high ground to the extreme SW. The eastern third of the site appears to sit on bedrock with only 3-4 inches of soil. The nearest water is a wetland approximately 0.25 mi. to the east.

1.2 Protocol
The site was plowed into 36 transects, generally aligned NE to SW, 15-feet wide, some of which were up to 1600 feet long. These transects were walked and searched with meticulous care.

1.3 Lithics
The eastern third of the site is dominated by fractured shale; the western two-thirds of the site was mixed organic loam with scattered rocks of various types.

The two artifacts recovered at the site were made, one each, of a dark gray Helderberg chert and purple quartzite. In addition, there were several small blocks of non-artifactual Helderberg chert.

1.4 Chronology and Diagnostics
Neither of the two artifacts recovered were temporally diagnostic. A small core (dark gray Helderberg chert) contained 4 flakes scars. A purple quartzite pebble hammerstone had distal fracture and some proximal pecking.

1.5 Summary
The two artifacts listed above were the only indication of prehistoric human presence on the site. Of particular significance was the total lack of fire-cracked rock (FCR). In addition to the ubiquitous presence of modern trash, golf balls, cans and bottles, etc., there were a dozen or more mollusk valves, perhaps indicating historic farmland.

2.0 Crossroads at New Paltz Catalog of Artifacts

2.1 Surface Collection:

Bag— Count	2006 Date	Transect—Surface Collection No.		Artifacts & Morphology	mm	Lithic	Dia.	Comments
		PL1		Nothing found				
		PL2		Nothing found				
		PL3		Nothing found				
		PL4		Nothing found				
		PL5		Nothing found				
		PL6		Nothing found				
		PL7		Nothing found				
1 (1)	4-14	PL8	PL8—1	Core	56.7	Dk gray chert		4 flake scars; Helderberg
		PL9		Nothing found				
		PL10		Nothing found				
		PL11		Nothing found				
		PL12		Nothing found				
		PL13		Nothing found				
		PL14		Nothing found				
		PL15		Nothing found				
		PL16		Nothing found				
		PL17		Nothing found				

Bag— Count	2006 Date	Transect—Surface Collection No.	Artifacts & Morphology	mm	Dia. Lithic	Comments

2 (1)	4-14	PL18	PL18—1	Hammerstone	78.9	Quartzite	Distal fracture
		PL19		Nothing found			
		PL20		Nothing found			
		PL21		Nothing found			
		PL22		Nothing found			
		PL23		Nothing found			
		PL24		Nothing found			
		PL25		Nothing found			
		PL26		Nothing found			
		PL27		Nothing found			
		PL28		Nothing found			
		PL29		Nothing found			
		PL30		Nothing found			
		PL31		Nothing found			
		PL32		Nothing found			
		PL33		Nothing found			
		PL34		Nothing found			
		PL35		Nothing found			
		PL36		Nothing found			

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166 Hillair Circle, White Plains NY 10605

Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Map

GRAPHIC SCALE

150 0 75 150 300 900

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 150 ft.

ST SHOVEL TEST LOCATION

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW

PRODUCED BY AN AUTODESK EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT

ADDENDUM PHASE 1B
FIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

THE CROSSROADS
AT
NEW PALTZ

South Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz
Ulster County, New York.

Prepared For:

Meadowcreek Developement.
110 Orange Avenue
Walden, New York 12586

Prepared By:

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle
White Plains, New York 10605

April 2008

THE CROSSROADS AT NEWPALTZ

South Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz, Ulster County, New York

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc):

Phase of Survey: **Addendum Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey**

Location Information:

Location: **South Ohioville Road**

Minor Civil Division: **Town of New Paltz**

County: **Ulster**

Survey Area (Metric & English)

Length:

Width:

Depth (when appropriate):

Number of Acres Surveyed: **23.17 hectares (57.26 acres)**

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Liberty West

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **23 @ 50' (15.24m)**

Number & Size of Units:

Width of Plowed Strips:

Surface Survey Transect Interval:

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: 0

Number & name of historic sites identified: 0

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: 1

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: 0

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: N/A

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: N/A

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts:N/A

Report Author (s): **Stephanie Roberg-Lopez M.A., R.P.A. Gail T. Guillet and Beth Selig**

Date of Report: **April 2008**

Introduction

On April 11th 2008, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants completed a Addendum Phase 1B survey of the *Crossroads at New Paltz* site. The proposed project area is located on the west side of South Ohioville Road south of Route 299 in the Town of New Paltz, Orange County, New York. (Map 1 & 2) The project area contains ±57.26 acres, of which approximately 12 acres are designated as wetland. The wetlands are located in the southeastern and eastern portions of the project area.

Stephanie Roberg-Lopez, M.A., RPA, directed the investigation, which was overseen by Samantha Brown. Tom Wilson assisted with the field investigations as a field technician. The weather during field investigations was clear and mild. No conditions were encountered that would have affected the outcome of the investigation.

The Addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the *Crossroads at New Paltz* site was undertaken after modifications to the proposed project plan, included areas of the site that had not been previously tested in 2006. (Phase 1A Literature Review & Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Survey, *The Crossroads at New Paltz* Site, CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants, November 2006 Rev. March 2008) Information pertaining to this previous survey is included below.

Background Information

The results of the Phase 1A Literature Review, included with the Phase 1B report, are summarized below:

> Professional surveys and excavations in the Town of New Paltz indicate the presence of a number of prehistoric sites in the general vicinity of the project area, including two small sites within a mile (1.6 km). In each case, it was determined that the findings were insignificant and no further work was recommended. The environmental conditions on these sites were not clearly indicated, but the Elting Corners site would appear to be located in a similar environment. Overall, the potential of the project area to contain prehistoric cultural material is decreased by the extremely flat topography, the soils on the site, many of which are described as very poorly to somewhat poorly drained, the presence of shallow bedrock, which affects the type of plant communities the site can support, and the lack of fresh water. Overall, except for the presence of prehistoric sites within a mile (1.6 km) that are located environments that are not entirely unlike that found within the project area, the potential The Crossroads at New Paltz to contain prehistoric sites would be considered low. However, the presence of nearby site, suggests the possibility that some prehistoric cultural materials might be present on the drier portions of the site.
>
> With respect to the project area's historic sensitivity, it is clear that the area was developed early. The Paradies stone house dates to the late 18th century and there are several other late 18th and early 19th century structures in the vicinity. The historic maps indicate that there were houses located on the south side of Route 299, but comparing the historic topo maps with the current topo map indicates that these structures were outside the project area and would have been impacted by the construction of the thruway and Exit 18. The 1943 topo map indicates two structures within the project area, but it is probable that these are

the buildings identified on the site maps and located in the field. They are not, in any event, historic structures of importance. The A. TenBroeck house, located on the west side of South Ohioville Road, was located adjacent to the highway and would not be located within the project area. There is some possibility that dump sites or sheet midden associated with this house might extend into the project area, but the presence of the wetland along the eastern boundary of the site might have been a hindrance to such utilization of the property.

A total of forty (40) shovel tests were excavated and thirty six (36) plowed and rain washed furrows were carefully inspected. The two stone tools recovered during the inspection of the plowed furrows have no discernable association with regard to dateable tool kits, as hammerstones and cores are universal to the prehistoric northeast since the Late Pleistocene. The sparse amount of cultural material recovered indicates that these two finds are isolate in nature and do not represent a period of extended occupation.

Environmental Information

The project area is generally level, with elevations on the site ranging from a high point of 375 feet (114.3 m) above mean sea level (AMSL) on a small knoll along the western boundary of the site to 358.9 feet (109.39 m) AMSL in the extreme northeastern corner of the site.

The characteristics of the soils within the project area has an important impact on the potential for the presence of cultural material, since the types of soils present affected the ability of an area to support human populations. The *Ulster County Soil Survey* indicates that the soils on the site are a complex mixture of lacustrine, outwash and glacial till soils. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent, but the visual effect of the project area is of level terrain. Soils on the site are generally described as somewhat poorly to very poorly drained. The presence of poorly drained soils of the Canandaigua complex, the flat featureless terrain that corresponds with a former proglacial lakebed, and areas where the shale bedrock is close to the surface, all suggest that the potential of the project area to contain prehistoric resources is low.

Drainage on the site is into Swarte Creek, located a short distance to the east. With the exception of an area of woodland associated with one of the wetlands, the project area is open fields that are experiencing "old field succession." The land is, however, within the Northern Hardwood Forest zone, where sugar maple, birch, beech and hemlock are the predominant trees (Küchler 1994).

Methodology

The objective of the Addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey was to determine if archaeological resources were located within the areas of the current APE, which had not previously been tested. These areas included an access road and test well location, and a small area along South Ohioville Road, where a storm water retention pond and access road will be located. The methodology for shovel testing in the sensitive areas involved excavating 40-cm (16 in) diameter shovel tests at 50’ (15.24 m) intervals. Soils were passed through a ¼ inch steel mesh screen and the materials remaining in the screens were carefully examined for historic and

prehistoric artifacts. Items recovered from the screens were assigned to the stratum from which they were obtained. The stratigraphy of each test was recorded, including the depth and the soil description of each layer.

Field Results

A single transect of 23 shovel tests were placed along the proposed access road and adjacent to test wells in the southwestern portion of the project area. (Photo 1-5) Upon arriving at the site, the location of the access road was easily identified by a track of laid stone. (Photo 4). Two transects (TR 1-TR2) were placed adjacent to this track of stone. The Transects began at a tree line, which defines the southwestern extent of the area previously tested, and terminated at the test wells. Twelve shovel tests were excavated within this area, and encountered a dark grayish brown gravelly silt loam overlying rock.

The next area to be tested is the proposed storm water retention pond located in the northeastern portion of the site, along the western side of South Ohioville Road (Photo 7-9) Two transects were aligned north to south within this small area. Transects 3 through Transect 4 each contained 4 shovel tests. The soils encountered in this area consisted of a dark yellowish brown silt loam overlying yellow brown silt clay.

Immediately north of the proposed storm water pond location is the proposed location of access road “A”. Transect 5 containing 3 shovel tests tested this area. The soils encountered in this area are consistent with those previously identified. None of the areas tested, described above, yielded cultural material of any kind.

Summary and Conclusions

A total of twenty three (23) shovel tests were excavated within the previously untested portions of the *Crossroads at New Paltz* site. No cultural material of any kind was identified during the Addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey.

Based on these results, it is the opinion of CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants that no further archaeological investigation is warranted for *The Crossroads at New Paltz* site.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MAPS AND FIGURES

APPENDIX A

MAP AND FIGURE LIST

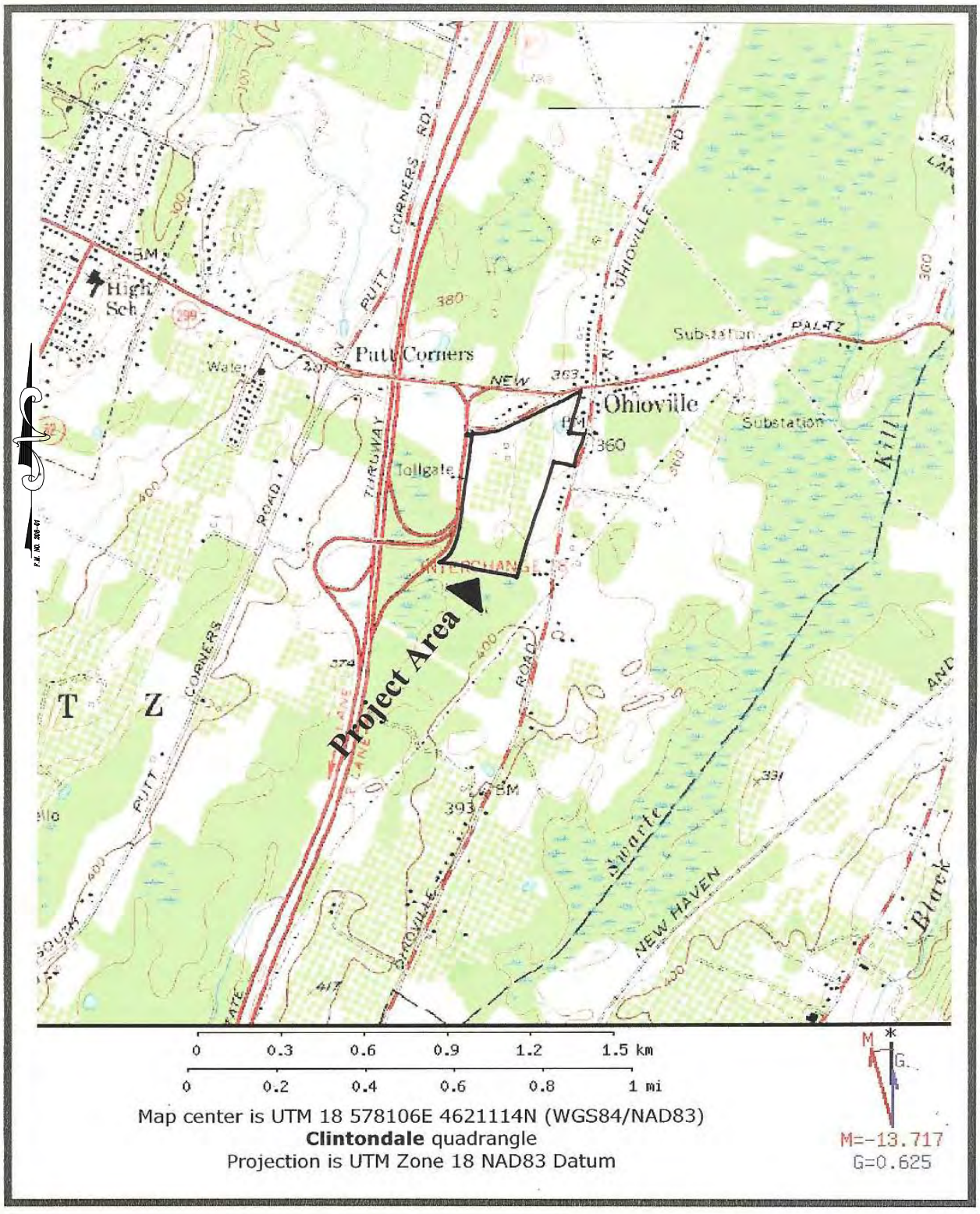
Maps

Map 1: Location Map including Project Area. 1989 USGS Topo. 7.5 Minute Series. Pine Bush Quad. Scale: 1:24,000 (on Map).

Map 2: Location Map including Project Area. (Mapquest.com.) Scale on Map

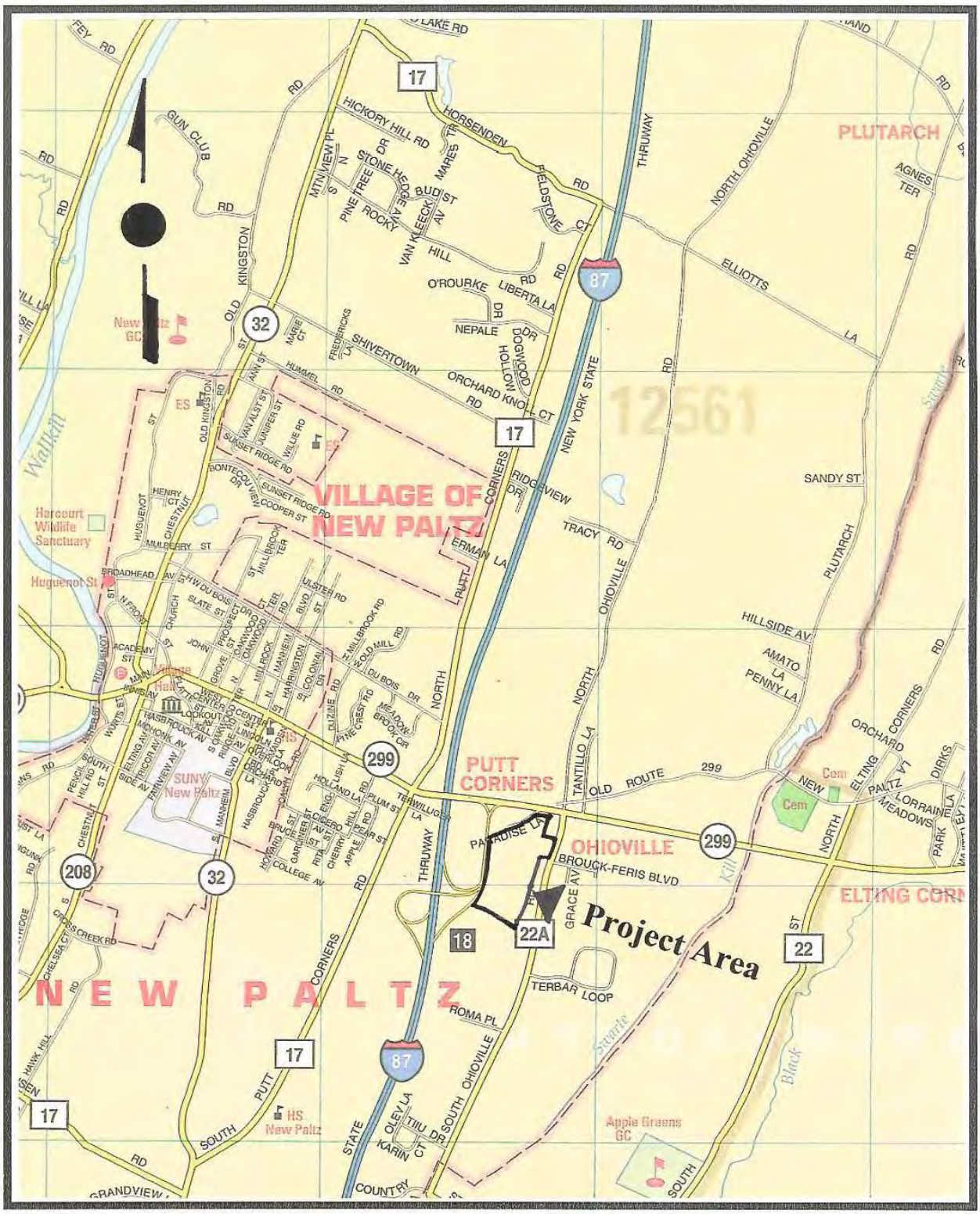
Addendum Phase 1B Archaeological Survey Field Reconnaissance Map

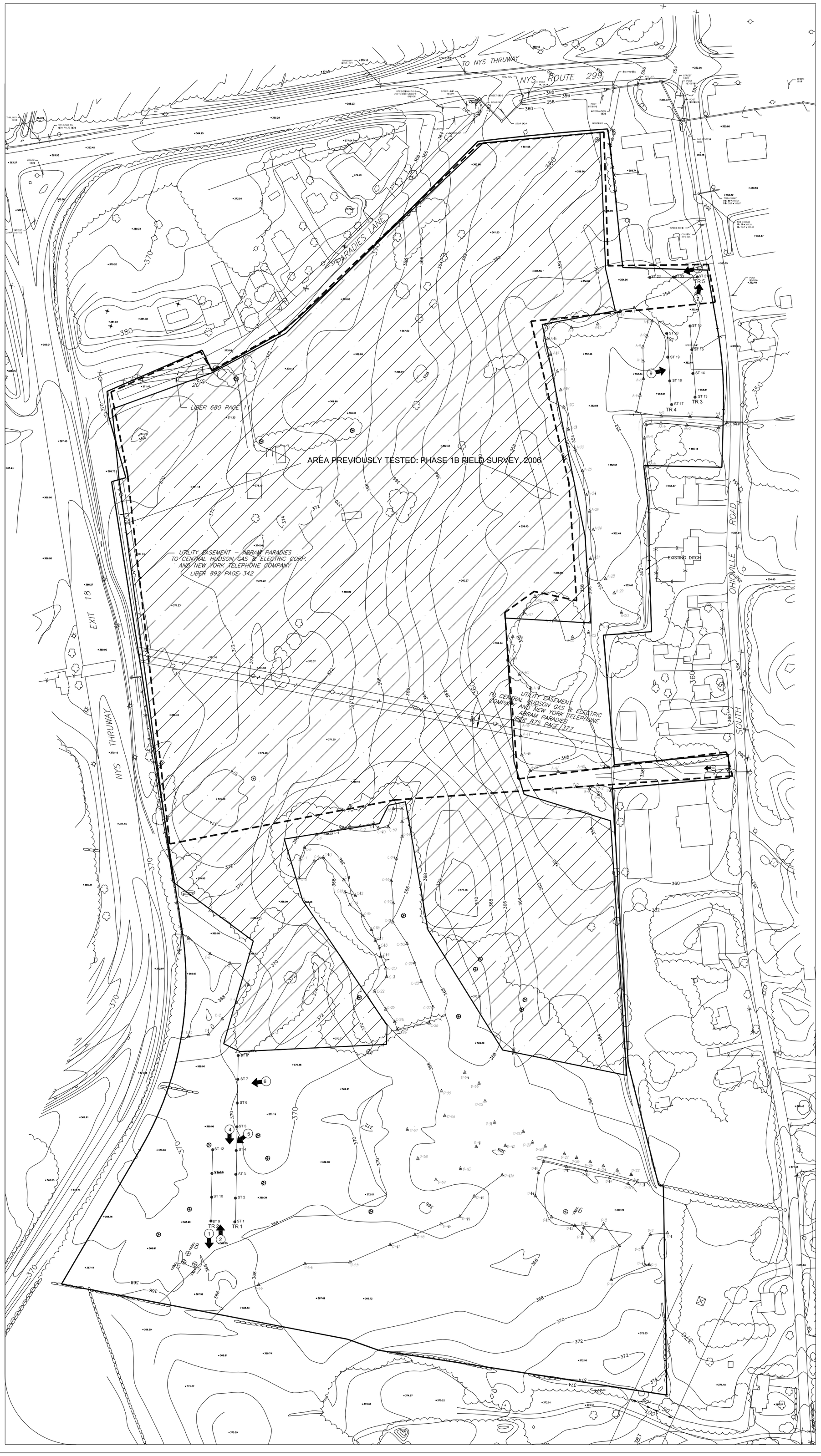
Map 1: Locator Map . USGS Topographical Map. 7.5 Minute Series. Clintondale Quad. Scale: On Map
The Crossroads at New Paltz. South Ohioville Road. Town of New Paltz. Ulster County, New York



Map 2: Locator Map . *Hagstrom's Rockland, Orange and Ulster Street Atlas 2000.* Scale: 1"=3000'

The Crossroads at New Paltz. South Ohioville Road. Town of New Paltz. Ulster County, New York





LEGEND

- ST — Shovel Test Location
- (22) — Photographic View
- Area Tested: Phase 1B Field Survey 2006
- Limits Of Disturbance /Area of Potential Effect (APE)

GRAPHIC SCALE

75 0 36.5 75 150 300

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 150 ft.

No.	Revision/Issue	Date

CITY/SCAPE: Cultural Resource Consultants
166 Hillair Circle, White Plains, New York 10605
Phone: 914-328-3032

The Crossroads at New Paltz

ADDENDUM

Phase 1B Field Reconnaissance Map

South Ohioville Road
Town of New Paltz
Ulster County, New York

Crossroads	Sheet 1 of 1
April 14th 2008	
1" = 150'	

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS

(See Site Map for photo locations)

Photo 1: Existing test wells in southwestern portion of project area. View south.

Photo 2: Disturbed soils along transect 2. View north.

Photo 3: Excavation of Transect 1. View southeast.

Photo 4: Stone road way leads to test wells (Photo 1). View south.

Photo 5: Wooded area in southwest portion of project area. View west.

Photo 6: Excavation of disturbed area along Transect 1. View east.

Photo 7: Area of proposed access road. Location of TR 5. View North

Photo 8: Excavation of Transect 5. View west.

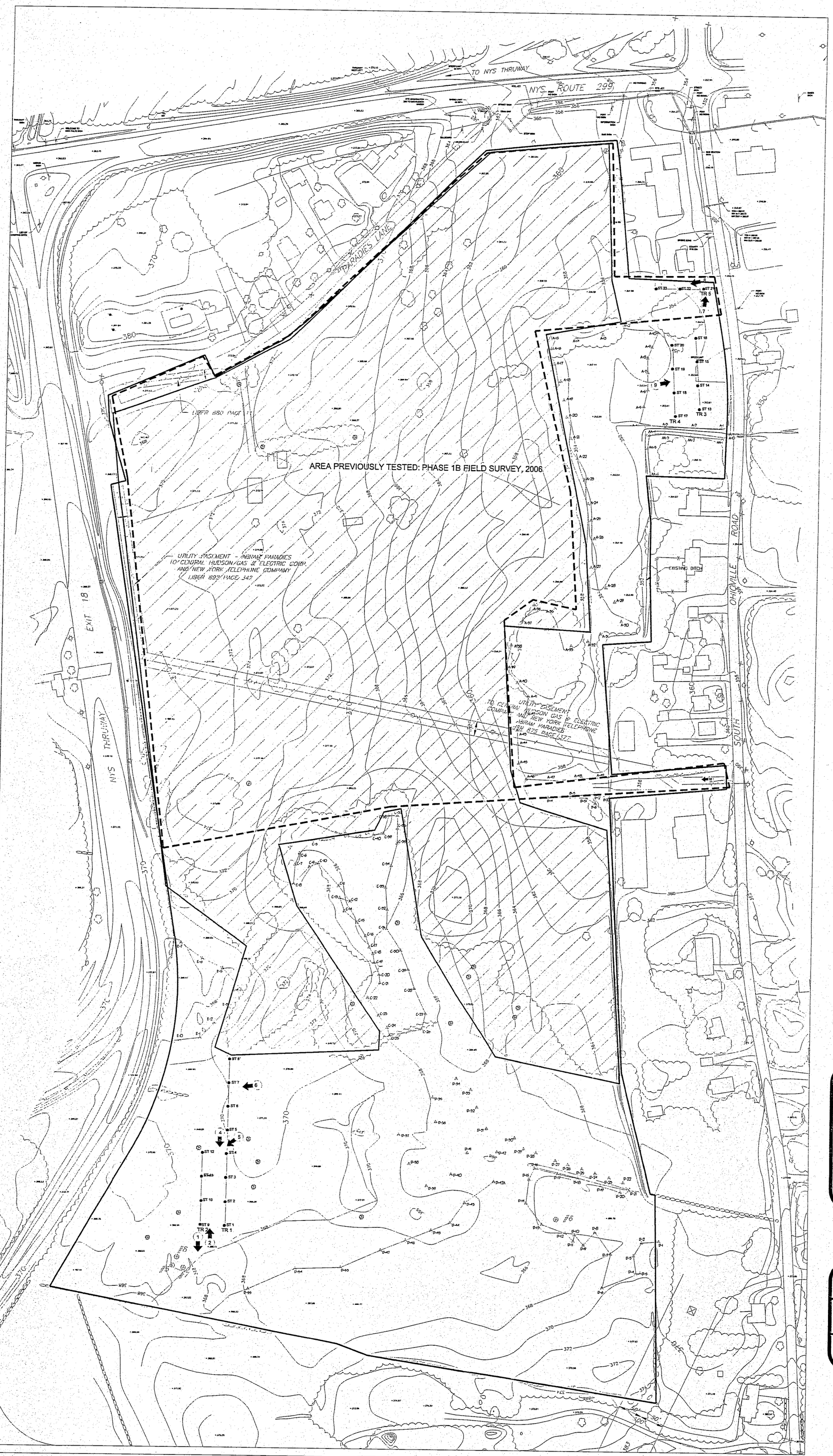
Photo 9: Seepage test pit in area of proposed storm water pond. View east.

Photo 10: Existing drive in location of proposed access road "N". view west.

APPENDIX C

SHOVEL TEST RECORDS

Transect	STP	Depth (in)	Depth (cm)	Munsell	Soil Description	Cultural Material
TR 1	1	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	2	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	3	0-3	0-8	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	4	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	5	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	
	6	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	7	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	8	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
TR 2	9	0-5	0-13	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel	NCM
		5-9	13-23	10YR7/2	Pl Gry Si Cl Lo w/ gravel	
	10				Not Excavated: Soil Pile	
	11	0-2	0-5	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	12	0-4	0-10	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
TR 3	13	0-10	0-25	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/ gravel terminated at water	NCM
	14	0-16	0-40	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		16-20	40-50	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	15	0-10	0-25	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		10-14	25-35	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	16	0-6	0-15	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		6-10	15-25	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 4	17	0-10	0-25	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		10-16	25-40	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	18	0-15	0-38	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		15-19	38-49	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	19	0-8	0-20	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		8-12	20-30	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
	20	0-6	0-15	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		6-10	15-25	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM
TR 5	21	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	22	0-8	0-20	10YR4/2	Dk Gry Brn Si Lo w/gravel terminated at rock obstruction	NCM
	23	0-11	0-28	10YR4/4	Dk Y Brn Si Lo	NCM
		11-15	28-38	10YR5/4	Y Brn Si Cl	NCM



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South Ohioville Road
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